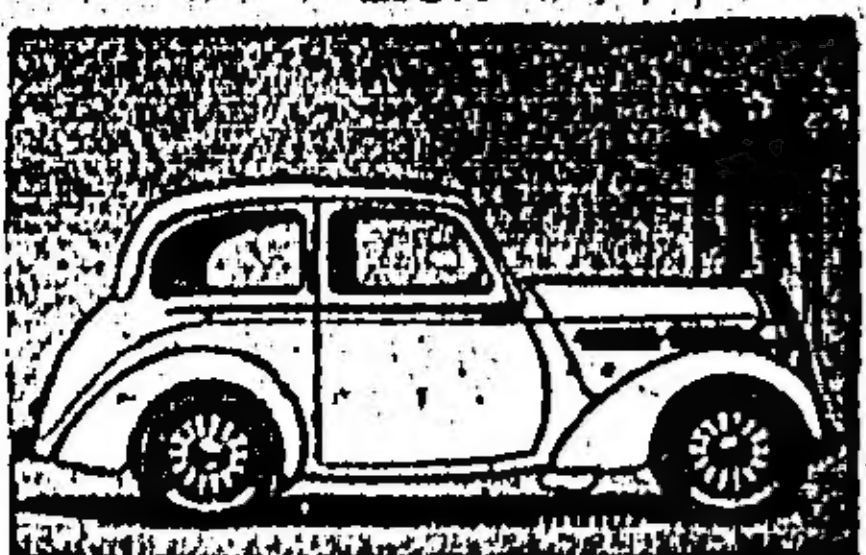


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The Hongkong Telegraph

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No. 10131

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1940.

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SIMON'S MAMMOTH "WIN THE WAR" TAXATION PLANS

SIR JOHN SIMON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, PRESENTED HIS SECOND WAR-TIME BUDGET IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST NIGHT.

HE ANNOUNCED STAGGERING INCREASES IN DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAXATION. HE IS MAKING FRESH DEMANDS ON ALMOST EVERY SOURCE OF REVENUE FROM HIGHER INCOME TAX, INCREASED SURTAX AND WHAT HE CALLS A NEW "PURCHASE TAX"; TO ADDITIONAL TAXATION ON BEER, SPIRITS AND TOBACCO, AS WELL AS INCREASED CHARGES ON POSTAL, TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH RATES.

THE NEW TAXES IN BRIEF

IN BRIEF, BRITAIN FACES THE FOLLOWING NEW TAXATION TO HELP FINANCE THE PRESENT WAR:

Standard income tax rate increased from 5/- to 7/6d in the £.

Surtax on incomes of £1,500 instead of the previous minimum of £2,000.

One penny a pint increase duty on beer.

One and ninepence increased duty on whiskey, which will make a bottle of whiskey cost 16/- retail price.

Tobacco duties increased by 4/- per pound, equivalent to 3d an ounce, with proportionate increases on cigars.

Excise duties on matches to be doubled, making a box of 50 matches retail at 1½d instead of 1d as at present.

Inland postal rates to be increased from 1½d for two ounces to 2½d. Postcards from 1d to 1½d. Printed papers to be increased by ½d a packet. Newspapers by ½d.

Foreign postal rates for letters increased from 2½d to 3d and for postcards from 1½d to 2d.

No increase in air mail charges.

Inland telephone increase of 15 per cent. as from May 1 for trunk calls, as from July 1 for rentals and miscellaneous charges.

A Purchase Tax in the form of a percentage on the price which will be paid at the stage when the wholesaler is selling to the retailer. Sir John Simon says that the one great advantage in applying the surtax at this point is that it makes it secure that there shall be no purchase tax imposed in respect of goods for export.

SEEKS £1,234,000,000 REVENUE

The Chancellor said that he was seeking to obtain from revenue a total of £1,234,000,000 which was the largest figure ever drawn from taxation in a single year in the history of British finance.

He said this was absolutely necessary because they had to contemplate an expenditure of at least £850,000,000 more than the preceding year.

LONDON, Apr. 23. (Reuter).—Continuing his Budget speech, Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, then dealt with the question of how much would be provided by the continuation of the existing taxes at the existing level.

The yield of death duties was estimated at £85,000,000, and stamp duties at £10,000,000. National Defence contributions and the Excess Profits tax, which are alternatives, were estimated to yield £70,000,000.

If there were no Excess Profits tax, they could look for a yield of £28,000,000 from National Defence contributions.

Inland Revenue duties on the existing basis were estimated to yield £68,000,000—an excess of £75,000,000 over what it was last year.

As regards Customs and Excise which produced £400,000,000 in 1939-40, it is estimated on last year's basis to produce this year £420,000,000.

For motor vehicle duties, he estimated revenue at £35,000,000.

To Absorb Post Office Revenue.

Sir John then dealt with Post Office revenue and disclosed that it had been decided to take the Post Office revenue into the Exchequer.

The machinery operating in the Excess Profits tax was being made more efficient, but it must not be imagined that the changes involved constituted merely a list of concessions to tax-payers. They did not. There would be consideration for concerns belonging to depressed industries.

In view of the war conditions, they must postpone the general revaluation of properties for assessment for income tax which otherwise should have been made this year.

Customs Preference

Sir John also proposed an amendment of the legislation to deal with certain forms of estate duty avoidance.

In regard to Customs and Excise, Sir John proposed to introduce legislation on two points: (1) To assist

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

Supreme War Council Meets In Paris

Important Decisions Reached Ready To Fight In Mediterranean

PARIS, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—It is officially announced that the Eighth Meeting of the Supreme War Council was held in Paris on April 22 and 23.

Britain was represented by Mr. Neville Chamberlain (Premier), Lord Halifax (Foreign Secretary), Mr. Winston Churchill (First Lord of the Admiralty), and Sir Samuel Hoare (Air Minister), accompanied by Sir Ronald Campbell (British Ambassador to France), Sir Alexander Cadogan (Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs), Sir Cyril Newall (Air Chief), Admiral Sir Dudley Pound (First Sea Lord) and General Sir Edmund Ironside (Chief of Imperial General Staff).

France was represented by M. Paul Reynaud (Premier), M. Daladier (Defence Minister), M. Cécile Campinchi (Navy Minister), and M. Laurent Eynac (Air Minister), accompanied by General Gamelin, Admiral Darlan, General Vuillemin, M. Corbin (French Ambassador to Britain) and General Koeltz.

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

Sir Neville Henderson

ON BOMBING BRITAIN: GOERING'S PLEDGE

SEE PAGE FOUR

B.E.F. IN ACTION IN FOUR SECTORS

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—According to reports received here, British troops are in action in at least four sectors of Norway.

At some points to the north of Trondheim the British and Germans are reported to be within 200 yards of each other.

The reports add that the Germans momentarily hold command there as the Allies apparently lack anti-aircraft guns and fighter planes.

It is claimed that despite constant air raids no damage has been done to the British defence positions although the headquarters had to be moved twice.

The rapidly with which the German aircraft discovered the location of British Headquarters gives reason to suspect that a well-developed spying system is under way.

A correspondent of the "Aften Bladet" says that on Tuesday German planes attacked Namsos, Grong and the Steinkjer area from early dawn until late evening.

No Mercy

Planes of every description bombed and machine-gunned every village throughout the region. No collection of houses, however small, was spared.

Immediately one plane had dropped bombs and exhausted its machine-gun belts another relieved it.

Everything moving on roads or fields were attacked.

The population were terror stricken but had no place of refuge for the hills are impassable owing to the wetness of the snow.

Nevertheless, according to this correspondent, the casualties are few. One French soldier and one child were killed and ten persons were wounded.

German Report

LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—The official German news agency states that German reinforcements have arrived at the Bergen and Trondheim areas and claims that the enemy were defeated in a two-hour battle to the north of Trondheim.

At Narvik, the situation is essentially unchanged.

French supplies were brought to the German troops there.

The British developed a certain activity in the neighbourhood of Narvik. British cruisers and destroyers fired aimlessly into Narvik. The Germans had no contact with the enemy as troops of the enemy landed a considerable distance from Narvik.

The agency claims that enormous damage was done at Andalsnes and that "considerable losses were inflicted on the British landing troops" during attacks which lasted from early morning throughout the day.

GEN. SIKORSKI TO VISIT LONDON

LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—"Reuter's" diplomatic correspondent learns that General Wladislaw Sikorski, the Polish Prime Minister, is expected shortly in London on an unofficial visit.

It is understood that General Sikorski will meet high-ranking officers of the R.A.F. to discuss means for furthering the co-operation of the British and Polish Air Forces.

LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—According to the German Radio, an Italian Economic Mission is arriving in Berlin to-morrow.

FIERCE BATTLE RAGING FOR OSLO'S GATEWAY

STOCKHOLM, April 23 (Reuter).—It is reported here that a fierce battle is raging in central Norway for the possession of the gateway to Oslo, where the Gudbrandsdal Valley enters the southern plain near Lillehammer.

British and Norwegian troops are attacking in the direction of Hamar and have reached Noelv, despite strong German resistance.

The messages declare that the Norwegians are being equipped with modern arms from the Allied depots.

Further east, German forces which had been thrusting from Elverum northwards towards Rena, are now reported to be retiring.

Nazis Lose Four Planes

The "Aften Bladet" reported that in the course of Tuesday the Germans lost four aircraft in the same region, of which three fell to the anti-aircraft guns from a British warship, while the fourth made a forced landing in the hills and was burned by the crew whom the Norwegians took prisoner.

Fighting is also reported at Melhus, only 12 miles south of Trondheim.

The newspaper adds that although reports of the recapture of Hamar and Elverum are now known to be premature, British and Norwegian troops are making a strong attack towards Hamar.

Nazi Counter-Attack

LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—A War Office communique issued today says that operations in Norway are proceeding in co-operation with the Norwegian forces.

In the south, states the communique, our troops are working in conjunction with the Norwegians and are resisting pressure from the enemy.

In north Trondheim our troops have been counter-attacked and a sharp engagement ensued.

LATEST

See Back Page For Further Late News

MACKENZIE KING WITH ROOSEVELT

WARM SPRINGS, Georgia, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister, arrived here today and drove to President Roosevelt's cottage, where the President greeted him with a warm handshake.

President Roosevelt later informed the Press that the visit had no political significance.

Mr. Mackenzie King and President Roosevelt are old friends and Mr. King visits the President every year.

GERMAN FORCES MASS OPPOSITE SWEDEN

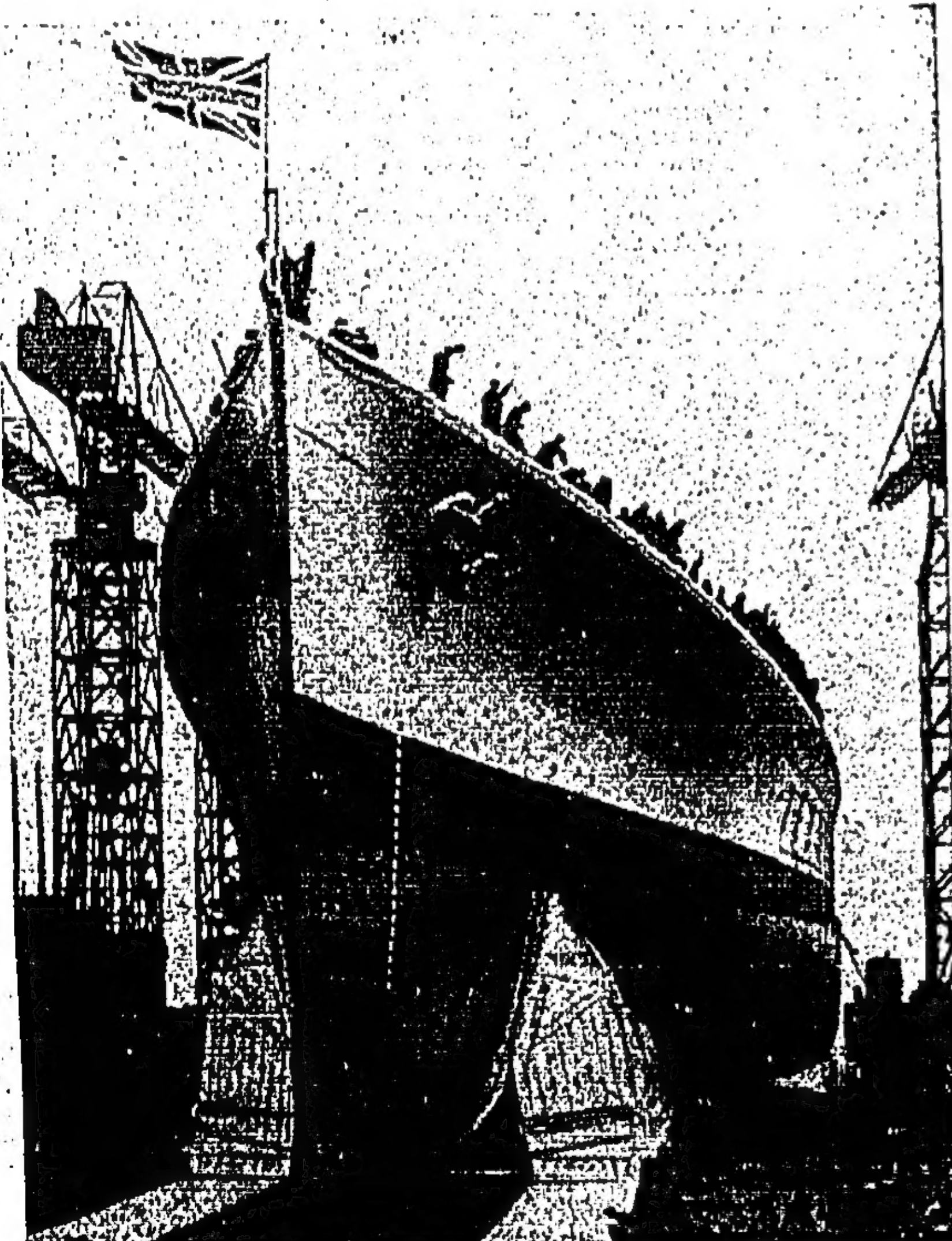
STOCKHOLM, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—The "Aften Bladet's" correspondent at Kaunas says that comprehensive military preparations are in full swing on Germany's Baltic coast.

Masses of troops and munitions are arriving at ports in the Memel region and East Prussia from other parts of Germany.

Civilians are barred from these ports which are strongly guarded.

The correspondent adds that the Baltic states remain calm. They are convinced that no action is intended against them.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES



THE ONLY PHOTOGRAPH ever taken of H.M.S. Prince of Wales. She was launched by the Princess Royal on May 3, 1939, at the Cammell Laird yards at Birkenhead, and is one of five new battleships of 35,000 tons each which, according to Hector C. Lywater, the "News Chronicle" naval correspondent, are about to reinforce the British Navy.

The others are the King George V, the Duke of York, the Jellicoe and the Bonty.

In addition, two super-battleships of 40,000 tons each, the Lion and the Temeraire, are about to join the Navy.

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CHINA POSTAGE STAMPS. Printed by Chung Hwa, Dah Tung and Commercial Press for sale at Graca & Co., No. 10 Wyndham Street, Hongkong. Established 1890.

"HONGKONG AS REVEALED BY THE CAMERA" Second Edition. Over 60 excellent views of the Colony. Price \$1.50. Obtainable at Kelly & Walsh Ltd., Hongkong Travel Bureau or from the Publishers, South China Morning Post, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

POST OFFICE

INWARD MAILS

Air Mail by "Air France Direct Service"—Paris date, 17th April.

Apr. 24. Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date 17th April.

Apr. 24. Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 16th April.

Apr. 24. Australia and Manila. Apr. 24. Canton. Apr. 24. Shanghai.

Apr. 24. Straits. Apr. 24. Australia and Manila. Apr. 25. Canton. Apr. 25. Halphong, Hoihow and Fort Bayard.

Apr. 25. Japan and Shanghai. Apr. 25. Saigon. Apr. 25. Shanghai.

Apr. 25. Shanghai, Amoy and Swatow. Apr. 26. U.S.A. and Manila—(San Francisco date, 31st March). Apr. 26. Manila.

Apr. 26. Europe via Suez and Straits—(London date, 10th March). Apr. 26.

OUTWARD MAILS

Wednesday, Apr. 24. Bangkok. 12.30 p.m.

Straits. 7 p.m.

Air Mail for Indo-China, Iran, and France (Paris and Northern Provinces only) by the "Air France Airways Direct Service"—due Paris 2nd May.

K.P.O. Reg. 5 p.m. Ord. 5.30 p.m.

G.P.O. Reg. 5 p.m. Ord. 7 p.m.

Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu and U.S.A. by the "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—due San Francisco, 1st May.

K.P.O. Reg. 5 p.m. Ord. 5.30 p.m.

G.P.O. Reg. 5 p.m. Ord. 7 p.m.

Thursday, Apr. 25. Canton. 7.15 a.m.

Amoy. 10 a.m.

Parcels only for Tientsin. 12.30 p.m.

Shanghai (Parcels only). 1 p.m.

Shanghai and Japan. 1.30 p.m.

Fort Bayard. 2.30 p.m.

Halphong. 3.00 p.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive. By order of the Board.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—

The Hon. General Secretary, H.K.S.P.C., Old City Hall.
The Inspector, 40, Pokfulam Road, 1st floor.

The Inspector, 82 Stone Nullah Lane, 2nd Floor.

The Inspector, 12, Sai Yeung Choi St., Kowloon.

The Inspector, 52, Argyle St., Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society. The Informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary issued yesterday, says:

There was a shade more of a turnover during the day, aided by a line of Lands at 336 1/2 and some Unions at 502 1/2.

Buyers

H.K. Banks \$1,500

H.K. Fire Insurances \$172

Douglases \$120

Doekes Rte. \$9.00

Providents \$4.25

H.K. Lands \$36 1/2

Electricity \$65 1/2

Telephones (Old) \$20.00

Cements \$17

Dairy \$21.00

Watsons \$9.35

Lane Crawfords \$7.00

Wm. Powell \$1

Entertainments \$7

Sellers

Docks Cum. Rte. \$22

H.K. Lands \$37

Electricity \$65 1/2

Telephones (Old) \$20

Telephones (New) \$10.40

Watsons \$9 1/2

Sales

H.K. Banks \$1,505

Unions \$502 1/2

H.K. Fire Insurances \$175

H.K. Mines 0 cts.

H.K. Lands \$36 1/2

China Lights (Old) \$9.05

Electricity \$65 1/2

Telephones (Old) \$20

H.K. Ropes \$5.50

Lane Crawfords \$8

FILM ACTRESS SHAKES HER DOOR-MAT (She Stars In "Proud Valley")

Sea lions have been trained by the Navy to help in the detection of enemy vessels.—News item.



"Oscar reckons he'll finish up among the stars."

Nazi Looters Left Nothing For The Reds

Even Took Polish Bread

I TALKED to-day to the first refugee from overseas allowed to land in England since the war began, says a London correspondent. He is a young Czech doctor, now engaged as medical officer at a hostel for Czech refugees near London, and he believed he is the first man to get through from the Russian-occupied land of Poland.

He left Czechoslovakia for Poland just in time to escape the German invasion. When the Nazis came again he crossed into Russian-occupied territory and found himself the only doctor in a town of 7,000 people.

In the first few days of their occupation of Brest-Litovsk the Nazis arrested 5,000 people including women and children and all able-bodied young men were at once deported to Germany to help in the harvesting.

The Germans plundered houses, factories and shops, breaking down the doors of locked shops with their rifle butts.

They came out of the deserted houses with what they could find—armfuls of gramophone records, cushions, even large pictures.

When the Russians took over the retreating Nazis had not left so much as a slice of bread in the shops for them.

Ten Hours in Bread Queues

"People had to queue for bread from 2 a.m. sometimes till mid-day, and then the S.A. men would come along and pick out all the people of Jewish appearance."

"The Nazis lived in abundance. They had field kitchens with them cooking three times a day; and even then they robbed the stores of all their foodstuffs."

"Nazi organisation was excellent," he told me. "They moved in an endless stream of cars—first, open cars with high officers; then great six-wheeler lorries all camouflaged, every lorry carrying 12 privates, an N.C.O., and a heavy machine-gun. These brutal young men, sitting erect in every lorry like waxen candles, seemed to go for ever."

"Then came the Russians. At first there were only a few motor vans, dirty and overloaded."

"They carried, not 12 soldiers each, but 30 or even 50, in uniforms which did not match, with old and out-of-date rifles, the bayonets of which were tied on with bits of string."

They wore a funny sort of clothing, made of two pieces of linen with cottonwool in between, and stitched together with cottonwool."

The Home Defence authorities are satisfied that enemy aircraft will have little chance of eluding our defences. Should any succeed in crossing the coast they would not long remain undetected.

Germany Proves She Is At War With Egypt

The Navy Prize Court at Hamburg have announced a decision regarding confiscation of goods, which means that Germany recognises a state of war between herself and Egypt.

The Court announced the confiscation of cargoes of lumber from Greek steamers bound for Egypt from Sweden, but released the vessels.

Egypt is already regarded in German quarters as an enemy for all practical purposes, but the legal position was considered to be obscure.

At the outbreak of war Egypt broke off diplomatic relations with the Reich, but did not declare war.

"RACHEL THOMAS... this wholly natural and effortless amateur actress is the first British screen wartime discovery."

P. L. Mannoek, the well-known London film critic, wrote that in a paper when he reviewed "The Proud Valley," a tale of Welsh mining life re-creating Paul Robeson.

Mrs. Thomas, who is 35, plays the part of a mother.

One day recently she hurried back to Cardiff after seeing the world's premiere of "The Proud Valley."

She had promised her daughter she would be home, and not all the directors in filmland would have persuaded her to stay in London.

Her daughter is Delyth, aged two, and she is more important to her mother than all the screen fame in the world.

Garden Village

Mrs. Rachel Howell Thomas, to give this latest star her full name, is the daughter of a Welsh miner and wife of a Welsh school teacher.

She lives in the garden village of Rhylwina on the outskirts of this city.

When I called to-day she was shaking a mat outside the front door, says a London correspondent. Delyth was picking a crocus from the lawn.

I asked Mrs. Thomas about her plans.

"I have had one or two offers to appear in other films but I have not made any decision. I have no plans for a film career or anything like that."

"I love acting—but my home comes first. I have no desperate ambition to become a film star."

Since A Child

Although she has acted since a child, Mrs. Thomas had only nine weeks as a professional before she was chosen "The Proud Valley."

"I don't know what my mother would have said if she knew I had acted in a film," she said. "She didn't like them."

"But my father would have been pleased, I think."

And as I left Mrs. Rachel Howell Thomas, the film star went back to her mat-shaking.

WEALTHY FIRM MAY GO ABROAD

The Australian Government is considering a proposal by one of the largest manufacturing firms in Australia to transfer the whole of its plant in a Manchester cotton-weaving and fabric-printing factory, valued at more than £1,000,000, to Australia.

The name of the company has not been disclosed.

A representative of the firm has discussed the proposal with Government representatives, but no official announcement of the result has been made.

To Take Exports

The works would provide large-scale employment for Australians. The firm proposes to bring its own technicians and experts, and a number of highly-skilled workers.

Australia would be benefited in various branches of the industry.

"It would be a tremendous thing for Australia," an executive member of the Sydney Chamber of Manufacturers said.

"Other British manufacturers would be given a lead to come to Australia."

Sabotage By Parachute

Home Defence Plans

The possibility of enemy agents being dropped by parachute in this country to organise sabotage is not being lost sight of as the season advances. Our scheme of defence has recently been strengthened to meet any danger from that quarter.

Instructions how to act in the event of unidentified aircraft penetrating our defensive system have been issued to all units on the home front. All such aircraft will immediately be reported to the proper authority, together with particulars as to direction and probable rate of flight.

Efficient look-out work is emphasised. All members of Air Defence units, including National Defence battalions and Observer Corps, are expected to identify all types of aircraft entering their particular sector; they must leave nothing to chance.

The Home Defence authorities are satisfied that enemy aircraft will have little chance of eluding our defences. Should any succeed in crossing the coast they would not long remain undetected.

FOR THE SPORTSMAN

a. b. c.

GAUZFAND

Medicated Self adhering Gauze. Fast relief of gauze desired and tear off as only as A.B.C.

Obtainable at all local Dispensaries and Stores.

Sole Agents: TRATMANN & Co., Ltd.

BACK FROM A LONG CRUISE

£100-a-Week Gamble On War Ending Soon



Stoker Jim Gibson (above) renews acquaintance with his three-year-old daughter Jean. She was only six months old when he sailed away in the Ajax.

Should Parsons Take Up Arms?

CHURCH authorities in Britain should follow the example set by those in France, and allow its young clergymen to enter the combatant ranks of the Forces during the war.

That is the view of the Rev. J. P. Evans, of Trethomas, Mon.

Mr. Evans, after asserting that the main objection the ecclesiastical authorities have to the clergy serving as combatants is that fighting is inconsistent with their office and vocation, asks:

"How can this discrimination be reconciled with the fact that leading Churchmen are the first to assure us that we are fighting to save Christian civilisation?"

"If this can only be saved by war, then surely the clergy should be expected to take part as combatants in defence of their principles?"

Monks Now Poilus

During recent weeks West Wales soldiers with the B.E.F. have written home, saying they have met, in France, poilus who, before the war, were monks in the monastery near Tenby, West Wales.

"Our view is that Mr. Evans is profoundly mistaken," commented Mr. Henry Martin, secretary of the Lord's Day Observance Society.

"We take the view that clergymen, in their present vocation, are doing the highest possible form of national service."

The Rev. Henry Carter, Methodist Church leader, gave as his personal comment: "I don't believe that Christianity can be defended by killing. Its victories must be won by its own methods, which are moral and spiritual. I, therefore, dissent entirely from the suggestion that Christian ministers should be urged to enlist in the armed forces."

TOLD THE WRONG WOMAN

The magistrate at Tottenham said to a witness—

"But this woman seems to have used affectionate terms."

To which the witness answered: "Yes, that is why I struck her. She used them to my husband."

"GOING INTO ACTION"

Signalled Captain Lee From Narvik

"Shall I go in?" was the radio message received by the Admiralty from Captain D. A. Warburton-Lee.

He was aboard H.M.S. Hardy in charge of the flotilla off Narvik.

As Mr. Churchill admitted the Admiralty told him that he must be the sole judge. It would back him up whatever he did.

Then Captain Lee signalled:—"GOING INTO ACTION."

He led his five destroyers up the narrow fjord into the midst of an enemy force of superior strength supported by heavy shore batteries.

Only three of the destroyers came out again. The Hardy and Hunter remained behind, among the blazing wreck of their enemies.

Captain Warburton-Lee's home is at Swanmore, Seabrook, Hants. He is 45 years old.

Last July he was appointed to command the Second Destroyer Flotilla, of which the Hardy, Hunter, Hostile, Hotspur and Havoc form a part.

Most of his 32 years' service in Royal Navy has been in destroyers, but as a midshipman he took part in the destruction of the German cruiser Koenigsberg in the Ruffel river.



During the Ajax's long cruise the crew had a chance to go ashore in the United States. Leonard Pittman, of West Ham, brought back with him this picture, in which he is seen with Shirley Temple. Below Pittman is with a crowd of admiring children outside his London home.

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TWO middle-aged men are to gamble £100 a week on the war ending quickly and prosperity returning to their business.

They are Mr. Ernest Hamilton and Mr. H. I. Jefferies, who recently fought in a London sale-room for their life work.

At £60,000, after bidding against 50 other prospective buyers, they bought back from the Official Receiver 12 Moon's garages that are still open out of the chain of 22 they had taken 10 years to build up before the war.

Mr. Hamilton said that, starting with a tiny garage in Borough High Street, Southwark, and his partner sunk £250,000 in the business. Now they intend to run the garages again, and it will cost them a weekly loss of £100.

"We are fighting for our life's work," he said.

"We have a certain amount of capital, and are gambling that the war will end soon and prosperity return to the garage business before it runs out."

"We are taking a terrible chance, but we're a couple of Cockneys and know that Britain will win."

Besides the £60,000 purchase money, the two men had to find another £23,000 for stock in hand and goodwill.

"When we started with our tiny garage in the Borough in 1924 my partner and I did not work on the cars ourselves, but spent hours counting customers."

"By last year we had a chain of 'super garages' in London selling between 5 and 6 million gallons of petrol a year. Then came the war, petrol rationing, business crashed and the Official Receiver was put in."

Below Pittman is with a crowd of admiring children outside his London home.

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MAGAZINE PAGE

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"We've been watching your work on the left rear hub cap, Putnam—we think you're ripe for promotion to the right front spring-shackle bolt!"

The Stamp Collector

FEMININE ISSUES IN NETHERLANDS GUIANA

Surinam, more familiarly known as Dutch Guiana, is a colony of the Netherlands situated on the northeastern coast of South America, lying between French Guiana and British Guiana. Since the time the Panama Canal was opened to commerce, Aug. 15, 1915, large numbers of far Eastern peoples have settled in the West Indies and in certain parts of South America.

Surinam (the Dutch spelling is "Suriname") has recently issued a set of semi-postal stamps depicting four different types of these non-European residents, as represented by women. The 2½c. plus 2c. (green), portrays the Creole type; the 3c. plus 2c. (brown), the Javanese; the 5c. plus 3c. (blue), the Hindustani; and the 7½c. plus 5c. (brown), the Native Indian.

A collection of such stamps, picturing native women from all parts of the world is a fascinating study, not only of the dress, but of the hair fashions and millinery tastes of different sections.

There are the Ubangi, the Babu, the Babuende, and the Mangbetu women of the Congo; the Pangolin women of Gabon; the Mori of New Zealand; the Samoan and Tahitian maids of the South Seas; and many others.

In comparison we have the typical young ladies from the various districts of Germany, of Austria, of Rumania, of Russia, and of Switzerland. A veritable array of feminine beauty and charm lies hidden within the pages of a well-ordered album; and a search will bring to light not only feminine

types, but women of history, of romance, and of power.

Recent Issues

Colombia—A special set of stamps of small format has been issued for money-raising purposes. These stamps are of six values, and the funds are to be used to assist in financing the new post office building "Palace of Communications." The design shows a view of the structure.

Dominican Republic—A series of stamps marking the anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union will appear about April 14. The design will bear the map of the Western Hemisphere, with flags on either side and the dates 1890-1940.

Yugoslavia—A new semi-postal set of stamps of five values is reported as having been placed on sale. The surtax is to be used as a fund for postal employees.

Nicaragua—A special set of stamps has been issued to commemorate the two World's Fairs in the United States and President Somoz's visit.

Turkey—The 100th anniversary of the birth of Naim Kemal, poet and patriot, has been observed with a set of four stamps commemorating the event. The stamps bear a full face likeness of the poet, and below are the dates 1840-1888.

United States—The 80th anniversary of the Pony Express will be celebrated this year, and interested parties are endeavouring to persuade the Post Office Department to issue a stamp for the occasion. This year also marks the 100th anniversary of the establishment of Fort Sutter, at Sacramento, California.

As Fort Sutter was the western terminus of the Pony Express, it may be possible that a stamp will be issued to commemorate both events. The Pony Express made its initial trip from St. Joseph, Mo., on April 3, 1860; and this was one of the outstanding events in the nation's postal history.

Spotting the Rank CAPTAIN (E) and ENGINEER CAPTAIN

Captain (E) is the modern version of the older rank of Engineer Captain.

Over 30 years ago this rank was known as Inspector of Machinery and two survivors of this rank may still be found in the Retired List, with one Captain (E) and 337 Engineer Captains.

Of the 51 Captains (E) on the Active List several are employed as Fleet Engineer Officers on the staffs of Commanders-in-Chief; some as First Assistants to the Managers of the engineering departments of dockyards; and others at the Admiralty, in the departments of the Engineer-in-Chief, of the Director of Naval Ordnance, or of the Director of Aircraft Maintenance.

Others are engaged at Woolwich Arsenal or elsewhere on the inspection of gun mountings.

by Vice-Admiral HARPER

Former member of Anglo-American Arbitration Board and former Director of Navigation at the Admiralty. Compiler of the official record of the Battle of Jutland, and Naval Assessor to the House of Lords.

THE laws governing the conduct of war at sea are drawn up by international agreement, to which all civilised nations have subscribed. Germany, as is well known, has been deliberately and systematically trampling on these laws.

We reiterate not by breaking the laws ourselves but by the legitimate means made possible by our control at sea.

We have now tightened up the blockade, both naval and economic. What is Germany's answer? To flout still more cynically the laws of the sea by attacking defenceless ships, both British and neutral, without warning, and without making provision for the safety of those on board; by machine-gunning innocent fishing boats and by attempting to murder the men who man our lightships and lighthouses.

When dealing with a belligerent like Germany more drastic action is required by neutrals whose ships have been sunk and crews murdered than the feeble protests to which we have become accustomed.

If in such circumstances a neutral will not, cannot or dare not act to uphold the treaties to which he himself was a signatory, there seems to be no other course but to meet illegality with justifiable measures.

The drastic action now taken by the Allies is, in my opinion, fully justified.

It is recognised by all civilised nations that minelaying is a legitimate method of offence or defence in war. Mine laying, be it noted—not the indiscriminate sowing of floating mines by Germany on the high seas, where these terrible engines of war may bring death to the innocent as well as to the enemy.

No nation worthy to be called civilised would act in such a manner. In one's own territorial waters minelayers can be laid at will and in secret provided due precautions are taken to ensure that innocent neutral ships entering or leaving "war zones" are piloted in safety through the danger zone.

Minelayers may also, of course, be secretly laid by a belligerent in the territorial waters or harbours of the enemy, if this very difficult and hazardous operation can be carried out.

Due notice must always be given of the position of any minelaid laid outside territorial waters, and if such mines are laid by its full information of the areas rendered dangerous is announced publicly.

NOW we come to the recent laying of mines not in our own territorial waters, not on the high seas, but in the territorial waters of a friendly but neutral nation.

What are territorial waters? It has long been recognised that a nation has territorial rights over a strip of sea round her coasts, and in the days when the extreme range of cannon was a mere league a distance of three nautical miles was universally accepted as the limit of territorial waters.

Outside that limit lie the high seas. And there is a definite dividing line in civil as well as in international law between the two. There is no general law which forbids belligerent ships, whether warships or merchantmen, passing through territorial waters provided no warlike action takes place therein. But neutral States may prohibit such passage unless the waters form part of a highway for international traffic.

THE Norwegian Foreign Minister stated before the German invasion that it was out of the question to treat one side differently from the other, and also that the free passage of merchant ships through Norwegian territory is more to the advantage of England than of Germany.

There is more in this than would appear at first sight. British merchant ships are passing through Norwegian territorial waters only for the purpose of entering or leaving Norwegian harbours. What were the German ships doing? They were creeping down hundreds of miles of the coast steering a devious course in and out of the bays and inlets so as to keep within three miles of the shore. Such a track is not a recognised highway for international traffic.

Did they follow such a route in peace time? No. The neutrality



OUR MINES ARE LEGAL

of Norway was abused by the Nazis long before their armies violated its territory. For weeks the dispatch of war material, even when not under military control or escort, is to be considered as a conveyance in the sense of Article 2 of the Convention when it does not take place as the result of a commercial transaction, but when the belligerent himself assumes the double capacity of consignor and consignee, no matter whether the transport is effected by means of private ships.

"BUT it is of interest to note the insistence of the German Judge in that case that the transit of the ship in question through the Kiel Canal was contrary to the Hague Convention because 'the dispatch of war material, even when not under military control or escort, is to be considered as a conveyance in the sense of Article 2 of the Convention when it does not take place as the result of a commercial transaction, but when the belligerent himself assumes the double capacity of consignor and consignee, no matter whether the transport is effected by means of private ships.'

"It is probable that in so far as the transit of iron ore and similar contraband goods through Norwegian territorial waters is throughout under the direct control of the German Government it is a transit which Norway is bound to prevent."

By laying mines we merely did the job that Norway was bound, by international law, to do.

The laying of mines in Norwegian waters was a war-like action, but this was not done secretly or with any intention of hampering Norway's legitimate trade.

Full publicity was given to the position of the danger zone. If ordinary care was observed no innocent ship was endangered. The Nazis have been using these waters for an illegitimate purpose and Norway was unable to prevent it.

to vessels of commerce and of war of all States at peace with Germany.

ARTICLE 2 of Hague Convention V provides that "belligerents are forbidden to move across the territory of a neutral Power troops or convoys of either munitions of war or of supplies."

As the Spectator points out: "The reference in this article to convoys of munitions or supplies is not a mere technicality. It is the expression of the general customary principle that as soon as the transport assumes the complexion of a venture organised by the belligerent or under his control it loses the character of mere transit of goods whose passage is not prohibited."

"This principle was illustrated, from a different angle, when during the World War Great Britain strongly objected to the passage through Holland of metals from Belgium (then under German occupation) to Germany, and of sand and gravel from Germany to Belgium. The same principle was again illustrated in 1921 when Germany prohibited the passage through the Kiel Canal of the Wimbledon, a ship carrying munitions to Poland, at that time engaged in a war with Russia."

"The Permanent Court of International Justice held that the prohibition was contrary to the express terms of Article 380 of the Treaty of Versailles, which provided that the Canal shall be open

Crossword Puzzle

BY LARS MORRIS

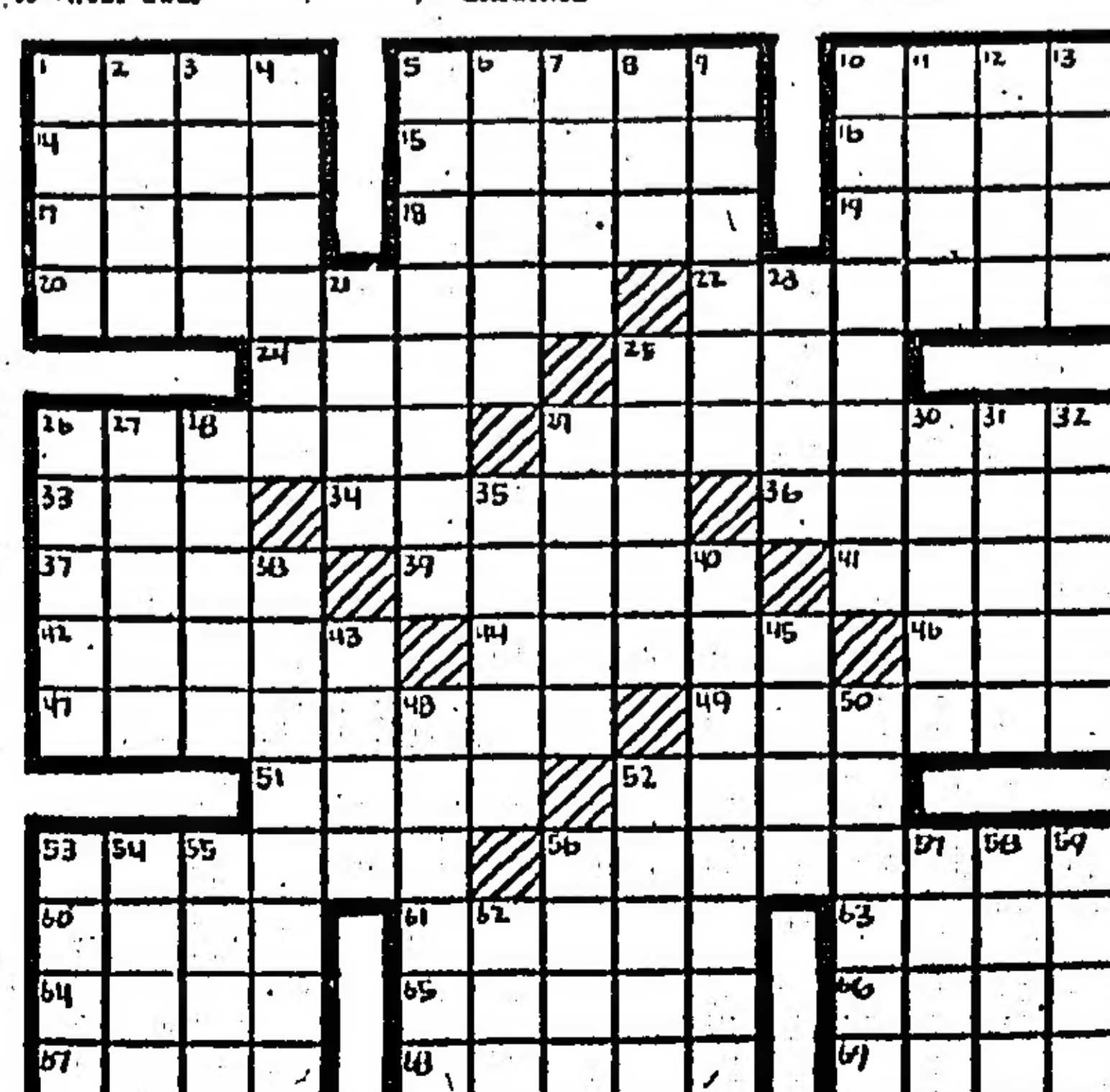
ANSWERS TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS

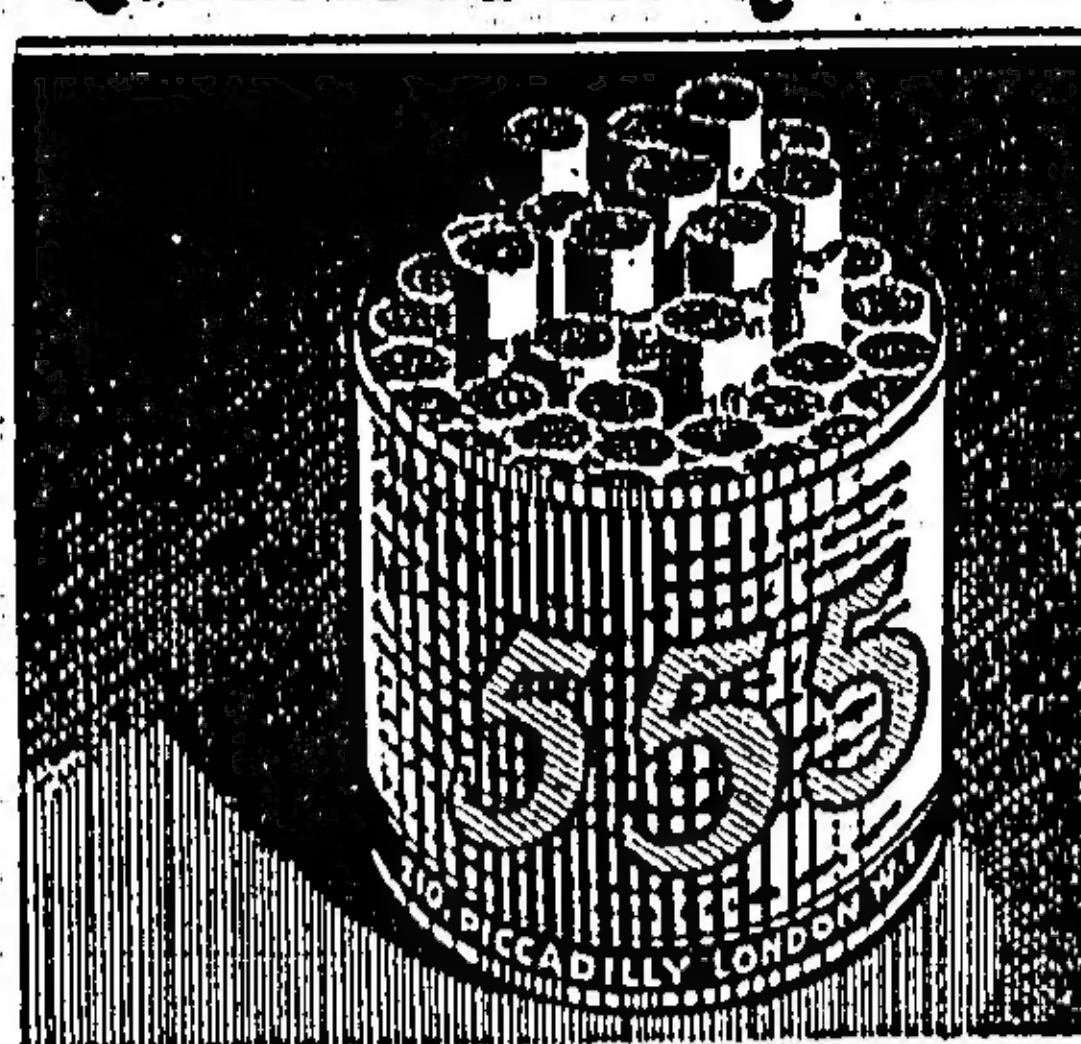
1. Biblical kingdom
2. Plant of banana
3. Fish
4. Round seed-capsule
5. Recently deceased
6. Mistle
7. Piece of cloth
8. Etruscan gods
9. Strong drink
10. Part of electric motor
11. Wandering
12. Unit of poker deck
13. Common feminine
14. For each thing
15. Period of halving
16. Craws
17. Runs slowly
18. Come into operation
19. On the ocean
20. Injury from hot fluid
21. Big up by roots
22. Bring to standstill
23. Union of faith
24. Large body of water
25. Mother's name
26. Reduce again to liquid from heat
27. Ways
28. Scourge
29. Local disturbance
30. Those who slash
31. Mass collection of birds
32. Mercenary
33. To whose name led all the rest
34. Article of substance of nervous system (Latin)
35. Wear away

DOWN

1. Miss Wheeler Wilcox
2. Kind of wild animal
3. Kneadingly small
4. Make threats
5. Those who exercise attraction
6. Plank
7. Palestine seaport
8. Instrument used in billiards
9. State positively
10. Taking meals, as at lodging-house
11. Well-mouset pot
12. Legal claim on property
13. Not to be found
14. Feels in dealing with men
15. Formal custom
16. Theatre management
17. Meat pie
18. Tilt up
19. Standard of excellence
20. Astral bodies
21. Promote growth of
22. Remilitarized food
23. Jeweled month
24. Happen
25. Full of hollow cells
26. Pores from track
27. Matted rock
28. Mixture in surface
29. Supplies with nutrition
30. Price charged for measurement
31. Part of grass
32. Tree of Java
33. Early's extremity
34. Article of dress
35. Frothy water
36. Black
37. Exposed to sunlight
38. Time noted in history



QUANTITY OR QUALITY.. WHICH?



State Express 555 cost a little more, but the value they give—the increased smoking satisfaction they provide—is worth it.

STATE EXPRESS 555

50 for \$1.30

THE BEST CIGARETTE IN THE WORLD • COSTS SO LITTLE MORE

ST. GEORGE'S DAY

"THERE'LL ALWAYS BE AN ENGLAND"

Every Loyal Britisher should have this record

D8971—Sung by Dennis Noble.

F1407—Sung by Tildesley's Royal Master-singers.

9682—Played by Massed Bands with vocal chorus.

9632—Billy Cotton's band with vocal chorus.

9554—Billy Scott-Coomber and his singing Grenadiers.

And the following stirring Patriotic numbers

C2898—England, my England With Dennis Noble & Massed Sym. Orch.

C2866—Britain's Heritage With Peter Dawson.

C1848—Land of Hope and Glory. Essie Ackland, Choir, Organ and Coldstream Guard's Band.

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Canadian Club Whisky makes a remarkably pleasant variation—and it enjoys world-wide reputation.

As an ingredient in cocktails, it permits the creation of something original, subtle and most pleasing.

Obtainable at all leading Wine Merchants.

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IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
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YESTERDAY Sir Neville Henderson, Britain's pre-war Ambassador to Germany, told you about

the "sinister and menacing impression" he received at the Nazis' Nuremberg rally;

Hitler's coolness when he tried to revive the plan for a friendly visit to London by Baron von Neurath;

Goering's hint that the Nazis might decide to revise the Anglo-German Naval Treaty despite Sir Neville's warning: "That would lead inevitably to war."

Of all the big Nazi leaders, Hermann Goering was for me by far the most sympathetic.

He may have been the man who was chiefly responsible for the firing of the Reichstag in 1933, and he certainly was the one to whom, as his most trusted adherent, Hitler confided the task of cleaning up Berlin at the time of the Roehm purge in 1934.

In any crisis, as in war, he would be quite ruthless. He once said to me that the British whom he really admired were those whom he described as the pirates such as Francis Drake, and he reproached us for having become too "debrutalised."

He was, in fact, himself a typical and brutal buccaneer, but he had certain attractive qualities and I must frankly say that I had a real personal liking for him.

I liked Frau Goering as much as her husband, and possibly for better moral reasons. Absolutely unaffected, she was all kindness and simplicity.

He would not have Risked War

The first time I met her was when she came with her husband to a big lunch at the Embassy to meet the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Mackenzie King, who was paying a visit to Berlin after the conclusion of the Imperial Conference in June, 1937.

At the end of lunch there was a dish of cheese on pastry, which she refused on the ground that her doctor did not allow her to eat pastry.

I suggested that it was a question of her excellent figure, and her reply was "Oh, no. Hermann likes women who are fat."

I apologised to her, saying that I was not trying to be personal, and that I thought it only right that woman should consider their figures.

Vanity was, in my opinion, I said, just as charming in women as it was repugnant in men.

It was possibly a tactless remark to make to her as her husband's vanity, though harmless and childish, was notorious. But her only comment was "Do you really think so? I approve of vanity in a man."

She said it so simply and naturally that one could not have helped liking her, and the more I saw her, the more I did like her.

Had she been politically minded she and her baby could have been and possibly were a good influence in Goering's life.

I would like to express here my belief that the Field Marshal, if it had depended on him, would not have gambled on war as Hitler did in 1939.

As will be related in due course he came down decisively on the side of peace in September, 1938. He was rumoured to have lost much of Hitler's favour on that account, and it is possible that it had not been for his efforts in 1938 he would have played the same role in 1939.

Once was an experience, but twice would have been regarded by Hitler as vice.

Collected Jokes About Himself

Goering was the absolute servant of his master, and I have never seen greater loyalty and devotion than his to Hitler.

In all the very frank talks which I had with Goering, he never once spoke of himself or of the great

Sir Neville Henderson — THREE —

TO-DAY you read about Goering at home... his playroom, stocked with mechanical toys... his wife, simple and kindly... his jovial hospitality to Sir Neville on a hunting expedition... a man with certain attractive qualities, but all the same a brute, a buccaneer.

BOMBING BRITAIN: GOERING'S PLEDGE

part which he had played in the Nazi revolution.

Everything had been done by Hitler, all the credit was Hitler's, every decision was Hitler's, and he himself was nothing.

He had a Falstaffian sense of humour, and was said to have made a collection of the innumerable jokes which were made about his foibles by the Berliners.

In this respect he was quite unlike Dr. Goebbels or Hitler.

Most of the stories about Goering were, however, good natured, and generally, such as the following, made fun of his love for decorations.

"Hitler went one day to visit God. The Almighty said, 'I am always glad to see you, Adolf, but I wish you would stop that fellow Hermann from coming up here. Every time he comes he takes away another star.'"

Another was about a motorist who ran into the Field Marshal's car on a dark night, and was brought before the judge on a charge of reckless driving. He pleaded that it was not his fault, but that of the Field Marshal, who, he said, had forgotten to dim his decorations. He was acquitted.

Played alone with Toy Bombers

However little compassion Goering may have had, like so many Germans, for his fellow-men, he loved animals and children, and



"Frau Goering and her baby could have been, and possibly were, a good influence in Goering's life."

before ever he had a child of his own, the top floor at his home at Karinhall, 40 miles from Berlin, contained a vast play room filled up with every toy dear to the heart of the modern child.

Nothing used to give him greater pleasure than to go and play there with them.

The toys might, it is true, include models of aeroplanes dropping heavy bombs which exploded on defenceless towns or villages, but, as he observed when I reproached him on the subject, it was not part of the Nazi conception of life to be excessively civilised or to teach squeamishness to the young.

Failing children he would romp with one of the baby lions, of which there was always one in the house until his daughter Edda arrived.

In spite of his innumerable activities, Goering would always find time, not only to see one but to give one an apparently unlimited amount of his time.

He was a man to whom one could speak absolutely frankly. He

neither easily took nor lightly gave offence, and he was quick to seize the point at which one was driving.

I do not flatter myself that, in the long conversations which I had with him, I ever modified his opinions, but he was always ready to listen and eager to learn.

"Military Objectives only"

He was always, for instance, asking questions about England and English personalities, about whom he was very fully, though often incorrectly, informed, but in respect of whom he often also expressed shrewd judgments.

Nor, except on the last occasion on which I ever saw him, did he ever make those tiresome speeches to which one had sometimes to listen from others.

I spent two hours in his company on August 31 last, while the Polish Ambassador was seeing Ribbentrop, and a few hours before the advance of the German army into Polish territory and the dispatch of his airmen at dawn to bomb the Polish aerodrome.

At that moment the order for the aggression had not yet finally been signed by Hitler, and everything was believed to hang upon the nature of the interview between Lapski and Ribbentrop.

Goering, though absolutely ready to press the button, still seemed at least half hopeful of a peaceful issue.

Incidentally, he gave me the most categorical answer that, in the event of war with Britain, his airmen would not bomb anything except definitely military objectives.

When I pointed out that, owing to the height and speed of modern aircraft, that would not prevent bombs, aimed supposedly at a military target, falling in residential London, and that I would much object to being hit on the head by "any such present from Hermann Goering," his immediate answer was that, if that did happen, he would certainly send a special aeroplane to drop a wreath at my funeral.

And, if it did happen, I have no doubt he would do so.

Challenged Me at Stag-Hunt

My first experience of his hospitality was at a stag-hunting party at Rominten, his estate in East Prussia.

The house itself was a simple shooting-box with a thatched roof, but fitted internally with every comfort.

As far as I was aware, the household consisted solely of maids with no manservant, and there was no ceremony of any kind. One of his Swedish brothers-in-law, Count Rosen, was the only other guest, and the rest of the party consisted of Oberstjägermeister Scherping, Oberstjägermeister Menthe, and a young Air Officer A.D.C., Von Brauchitsch, a



Big Three of Nazi Germany bend their heads together. Centre is Joseph Goebbels whom Goering may yet have to fight before inheriting the Fuehrer's mantle.

son of the present German commander-in-chief.

Stag-shooting in the dense forests of Europe is not like deer-stalking in Scotland. The deer cannot be spied from a distance, and their whereabouts can be discovered only when they rear during the rutting season. In the evening the stag comes out into some favourite clearing in the forest, where the grass is sweetest, and the easiest way to shoot him is to wait at some suitable spot on its edge till he does so.

"Hochstände" (literally high-stands, or a sort of platform some 20 to 30 feet high) are sometimes erected at such spots, and all the sportsman has to do is to climb it and wait an hour or so before the stag usually appears with his harem.

I had arrived early in the morning, and at about 4 p.m. arrangements were made for me to go to such a place to shoot a big 14 pointer, which was known to frequent it.

I was rather Nervous

Before starting off, Goering remarked that Englishmen, however good they might be with shot guns, were no good with a rifle. He had once invited an English sportsman to shoot a stag, and he had missed it three times!

It was not an encouraging start, and made me feel as if I had got to defend the whole sporting honour of the British Isles.

Nor was my nervousness diminished when I found that I was to be accompanied by Scherping and Menthe as well as by the regular keeper on whose beat this particular stag lived.

I could not help reflecting that my companions were all feeling rather contemptuous of a poor damned diplomat, and a British one at that.

Fortune was, however, with me on that occasion. We mounted the high stand, and after a wait of over an hour, the stag and his harem appeared at quite a different place from that at which they were expected, and a good half-mile away.

Goering's Peace Terms

There was nothing for it but to descend and attempt a stalk on more or less Scottish lines. That meant walking some distance, then a long crawl on hands and knees, and finally creeping all alone on the flat of my face till I reached a small knobby about a hundred yards from the herd.

When I got there the stag was kindly standing broadside on, and I shot it through the heart.

From that moment my reputation as a sportsman was secure. Goering was, I felt, delighted, and when his people told him that I had had to crawl on my stomach (a rare event in a German forest) he remarked, with a guffaw of laughter, that that was the right way for diplomats to get about.

Incidentally I shot a second stag the next morning, again with one shot, and once more in the course of a stalk instead of on a set "highstand," which always gives one the impression of shooting at a target.

After that I was considered worthy to become, as I did later, an honorary member of the German Jagerschaft.

I left Rominten with regret. I had had one long political talk with Goering. Very shrewd and astute as far men so often are, his mind was simple and dealt only with essentials.

His idea of an understanding between Great Britain and Germany was an agreement limited to two clauses.

In the first, Germany would recognise the supreme position of Great Britain overseas, and undertake to put all her resources at the disposal of the British Empire in case of need.

By the second, Great Britain would recognise the predominant continental position of Germany in Europe, and undertake

to do nothing to hinder her legitimate expansion.

It was the theory of the free hand for Germany in Central and Eastern Europe; and in substance was identical with the last proposal handed to me by Hitler on August 25 two years later.

Its very simplicity made it the more plausible; but it left out of all account not only the national conscience and international idealism of the Western democracies, but also the methods and exaggerated pretensions of Nazism. With a Germany prepared to admit the equality of rights of others, and to solve problems by negotiation instead of by force, a gentleman's agreement on such lines would have had much to recommend it.

Any attempt to achieve it was bound to fail as long as Hitler and his Nazi regime persisted in employing outside Germany the same methods used to secure their position within Germany.

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TO-MORROW you will read of peace moves, then a dramatic warning—"It is not an army but the whole German nation which is being prepared for war."

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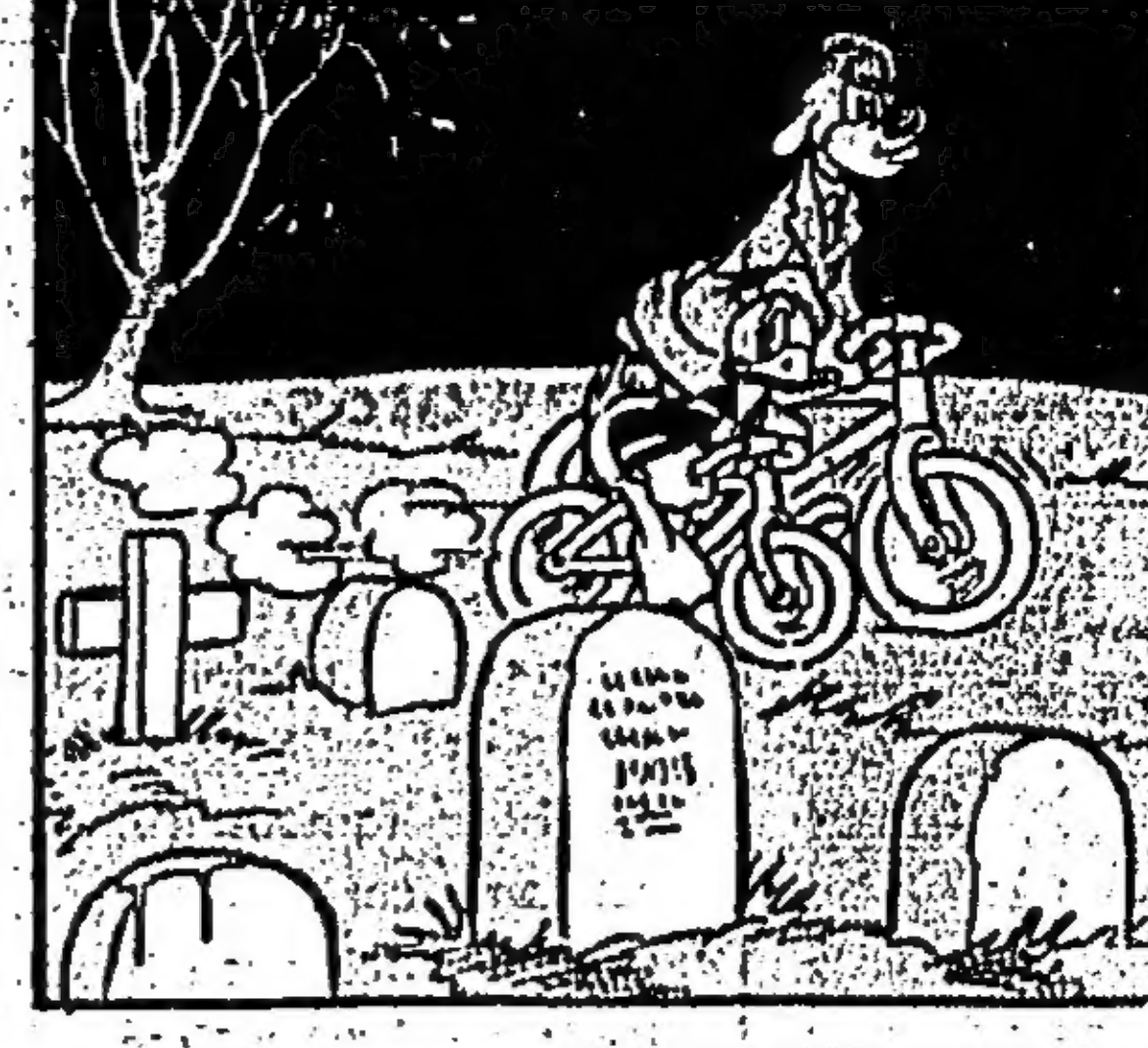
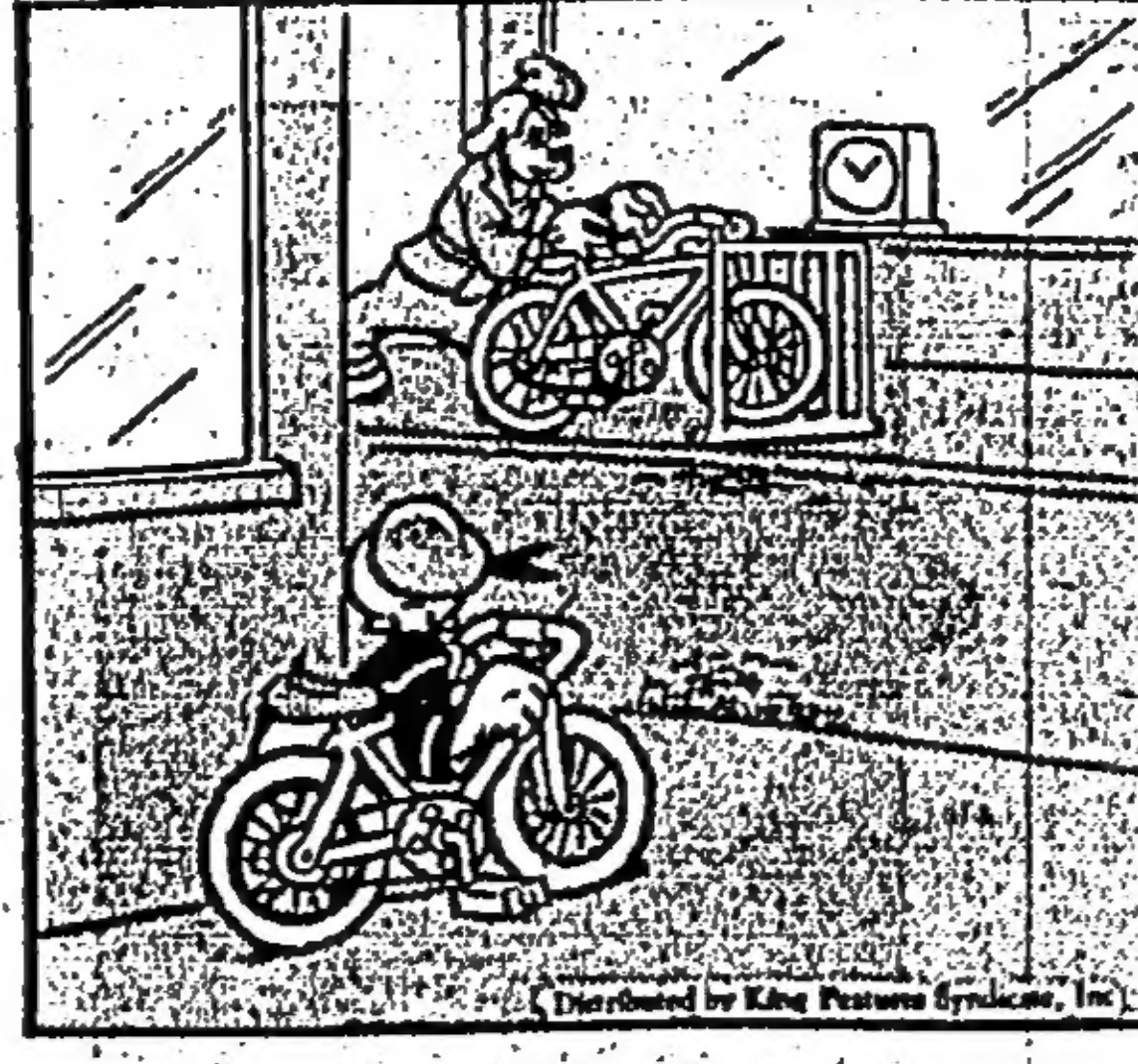
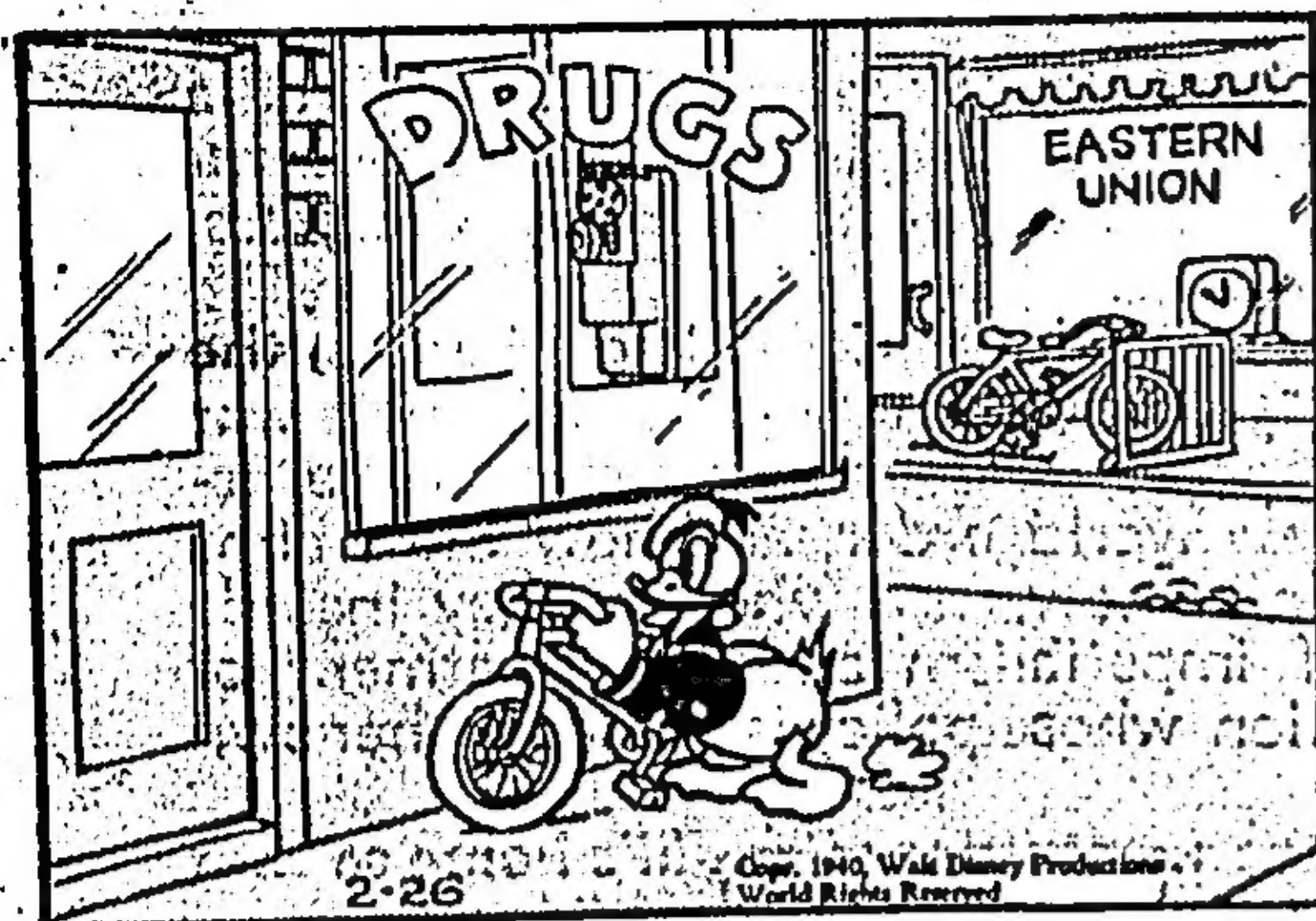
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NORAH WEST was married to Mackenzie Robinson, who lives just round the corner from her home.
But a journey of 3,000 miles was involved.
For Capt. Mackenzie Robinson came to England with the first Canadian army contingent, and his fiancée had to follow him.
Eighteen hours after her arrival in London, they were married at St. Columba's Church, Port-street, W.
Mrs. Robinson will stay in England "so that I can see Mac when he comes over on leave," she said.
Picture shows Captain Robinson's comrades of the Toronto Scottish greeting the bride and bridegroom as they left the church.

Called For Her Lover In Court—No Answer

EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD Joan Jones left Cumberland for London six months ago, became a nurse at the Middlesex Fever Hospital, and fell in love with a young student.

Soon afterwards they became engaged.
Joan stood in the dock at Brentford, Middlesex, accused of altering a cheque which another nurse had asked her to cash.
She thought her sweetheart was in court and called him forward to speak for her.
But there was no answer.
It was stated that Joan altered the cheque from £3 3s. to £3 13s. She pocketed the difference.
The hospital gave her a good character.

She Promised

The Chairman, Mr. J. Nias, read a letter from her father, who offered to keep her if she returned north. But he did not approve of her engagement.
Mr. Nias said the Bench would bind Joan over if she promised to go back to her father.
Joan promised.

Put in the care of the court's woman probation officer, Joan pleaded for a few hours' liberty to see her sweetheart, but the probation officer was adamant, and made arrangements for her journey home at once.

BAIL FOR DEAD SON

Mother May Have To Pay

MRS. AGNES DRIVER, of Lamb's Conduit-street, Holborn, may have to forfeit £500 because her film-actor son took his life rather than face a charge of theft.

The son, Herbert Pigott Driver, aged 25, was found gassed in an A.F.S. station in Charles-street, Mowbray, while on bail in his mother's custody of £50.
Before this Mrs. Driver had been called upon to forfeit that amount or go to prison when the son did not appear at Marylebone Court.

Dressed in Black

The matter was raised again at Marylebone by Mrs. Driver, who attended dressed in black.
She asked whether she would now have to pay.
The magistrate (Mr. J. R. Dunne) asked if the committal order had yet been made out, and was told that it had not.
Turning to Mrs. Driver, he told her that he could not revoke the order and it would be left to the discretion of the Home Office.

Nazis Sea Losses

Here is a list of confirmed sinkings and details of Germany's reported losses last week:

MONDAY
RIO DE JANEIRO, 5,000-ton troopship.
KRETA, 2,400-ton merchantman.
POSEIDON, 5,000-ton troopship.
TUESDAY
KARLSRUHE, 6,000-ton cruiser.
BLUCHER, 10,000-ton cruiser.
1 U-boat sunk by destroyer Zulu.
SCHARNHORST damaged.
2 troopships lost in Narvik landing (unconfirmed).
1 munitions ship lost in Narvik landing (unconfirmed).
AMASIS, 7,200-ton merchantman. Cruiser bombed.
Cruiser damaged (possibly sunk).

Cruiser sunk at Bergen.
EMDEN (cruiser) sunk by Norwegian (unconfirmed).
Destroyer sunk (unconfirmed) in Skagerrak.
2 warships sunk near Hopen Island (unconfirmed).
Cruiser on fire in Skagerrak (unconfirmed).
Destroyer (1,600 tons) torpedoed, believed sunk, at Narvik.
Cruiser hit by R.A.F. at Bergen.
2 destroyers damaged.
3 destroyers in flames at Narvik.
ANTARES, troopship, sunk in Skagerrak (unconfirmed).
8 other transports sunk in Skagerrak (unconfirmed).
Transport (10,000 tons) reported interned by Sweden.
RAVENSFELD, supply ship.
6 merchantmen sunk at Narvik.

Destroyer hit by plane torpedo.
HUNTER (1,340-ton destroyer) sunk at Narvik.
1 U-boat (destroyer) wrecked at Narvik.
1 U-boat (destroyer) sunk.
GUREWA, bombed, sunk.
HOSPER (1,340-ton destroyer) severely damaged at Narvik.
1 U-boat (destroyer) severely damaged at Narvik.
RONNEV (23,000 tons), seven wounded by bomb.
RENNVY (32,000 tons), slight damage.
2 cruisers slightly damaged by bombs.

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12.15 p.m. Short Service of Inter-cassion.
12.30 Robert Ashley (Tenor) and the London Piano-Accordion Band.
1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 A Song by Elisabeth Schumann (Soprano).
On Wings of Song (Mendelssohn).
1.06 Haydn—Symphony No. 6 in G Major (The "Surprise" Symphony).
1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Variety with Greta Keller, Max Miller, Rale da Costa and R. E. McPherson.
2.15 Close Down.

8.00 An Hour of Dance Music.
7.00 Closing Local Stock Quotations.
7.02 Albert Sandler (Violin) and His Orchestra.

7.00 London Relay—The News.
8.00 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.
8.03 Variety with Sophie Tucker, Stan Holloway, Charlie Kunz and Bing Crosby.

8.42 New Mayfair Orchestra.
"Casanova"—Selection (J. Strauss, arr. Benatzky). "Twenty Million Sweethearts" Selection (Dubin and Warren). "Evergreen" Selection (Rodgers and Others).

9.00 Some Welsh Songs.
9.15 London Relay—News Summary.
9.30 "The Voice of the Nazi"—J. Talk recorded by Professor W. A. Sinclair.

9.45 Compositions of Scriabin.
Etude, Op. 2, No. 1; Prelude, Op. 11, No. 2. Anatole Kitain (Piano).
Study in Thine, Op. 6, No. 10. Joseph Seigel (Violin) with Nikita de Magaloff at the Piano.

9.51 The Don Cossacks Choir.
How Greatly Our Lord is Glorified (Bortnjansky); Dance Song; Song of the Cossacks; Darynja; On the River (arr. Dobrowen), cond. by Serge Jaroff. Unaccompanied.
10.04 Compositions of Rimsky-Korsakov.
11.00 Close Down.

Born in Dugout

Chungking, Apr. 23.
A baby girl was born in a Foreign Office dugout at 10 p.m. yesterday during an air-raid. A doctor happened to be in the dugout. The mother is doing well.—United Press.

Oxygen Bombs Have One Big Drawback

They Must Be Made And Used Within 24 Hours

WASHINGTON.
IF the Nazis want to use liquid oxygen bombs—like those reputed to have been tried out in the raids on Barcelona—their scientists will have to overcome one very great difficulty.

Liquid oxygen evaporates so rapidly that the bombs would apparently have to be used within a day after they are made, and the sooner the better.

This has been explained by experts of the United States Bureau of Standards.

German Experiments

The explosive potentialities of liquid oxygen, the experts state, were first developed by German physicists during the Great War for use in mining in order to save the glycerine badly needed for munitions.

Dr. F. G. Brickwedde, of the Bureau's low-temperature laboratory, explained that oxygen liquefies at 183 deg. below zero centigrade. Once in a liquid form it is available for direct mixture with carbon; such a combination is a pure, unadulterated explosive whose destructiveness is only limited by its size.

But as it evaporates very rapidly when exposed to any temperature above its freezing point an explosive in which it is used would have to be made on the spot and discharged immediately; or some means must be found to keep the oxygen at the liquefying temperature in a vacuum flask.

In Vacuum Flasks

At the Bureau of Standards, Dr. Brickwedde says, liquid oxygen is kept in specially constructed flasks of this kind. But even when the best possible quart flask is filled with the liquid only a small amount will be left at the bottom at the end of 24 hours. In the ordinary flask it would be evaporated completely in a few hours.

An oxygen bomb probably would consist of some modified form of vacuum bottle filled with a mixture of liquid oxygen and some finely divided dust. Cool dust or even sawdust would do.

In such a combination, Dr. Brickwedde said, the liquid oxygen probably would resist evaporation a little longer than in its pure state, since the dust itself would act as a heat insulator.

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

April 24, 1890.
Sailing vessels. For New York the 3/3 L. I. British Ship "Pataconia". H. H. West, Master, will load here for the above port and will have quick despatch. For freight, apply to Russell and Co.

For San Francisco the 3/3 L. I. American Ship "William H. Macy". Ambrose, Master, will load here for the above port, and will have quick despatch. For freight, apply to Russell and Co.

For New York. The 3/3 L. I. British Ship "Joseph H. Beemont". Thomson, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above port, and will have quick despatch. For freight, apply to Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.

25 YEARS AGO

April 24, 1915.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Berlin communiqué states: Recently the German high sea fleet has been repeatedly cruising in the North Sea and has advanced into English waters without meeting the British fleet.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. H. H. Asquith announced March 31 are: Officers: 452, of which 322 were killed. Men: 5,141, of which 4,961 were killed.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said the Japanese Government had been informed of the railway concessions already granted to Britishers, and would, no doubt, respect the rights already acquired. We had not received representations from British concessionaires. The action already taken was with a view to avoiding injury to the existing concessions by new ones granted to Japan.

Italy has decided to stop the navigation of trans-Atlantic steamers; they are now being requisitioned by the Secretary for Naval Affairs.

10 YEARS AGO

April 24, 1930.
Showing at the Queen's Theatre, as from to-day "The Trial of Mary Dugan", an all talking film with Norma Shearer, Lewis Stone, H. B. Warner, Raymond Blackett. Showing at the Star to-day, Vilma Banky in "The Awakening of Love", with Louis Wolheim and Walter Byron.

5 YEARS AGO

April 24, 1935.
On May 6 and 7 from 8 p.m. onwards, Statue Square, the waterfront from the Hongkong Club to the Post Office, the waterfront at Kowloon from the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's premises to Holt's Godowns and the Victoria public buildings, will be illuminated by the Silver Jubilee Committee.
The Silver Jubilee Committee hope that every householder, shop holder, hotel, home etc., will illuminate their houses and premises on the evening of the jubilee and that in any event everyone will display at least one lantern. This appeal is issued by the Silver Jubilee Committee of Hongkong.

Hitler's Little Joke

Hitler has issued a decree delegating to Herr Frank, the Nazi Governor-General of Poland, the right to grant pardons and quash court judgments in occupied Polish territory.

Hitler reserves the right to intervene personally in individual cases.

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'BAN RED BIDDY IN THE ARMY'

THE Home Secretary is to be asked in the Commons to make it an offence to sell Red Biddy to the troops.

He wants Sir John Anderson to introduce legislation at once.

In many of the military districts this drink is being sold in large quantities by people who have no ordinary liquor licence.

A big traffic is going on in the Aldershot district, and the reason given there is that the Canadian troops find our English beer much too weak, and that they demand "something with a kick in it."

Red Biddy, which contains a high percentage of methylated spirit, is harmful to health, and has been mentioned at many London inquests. Tribunal.

It was decided to grant exemption from internment and from the special restrictions applicable to German and Austrian subjects.

[Prince Frederick of Prussia is 28, fourth son of ex-Crown Prince; had been working in London bank; since war has been "on parole." Reported shot in Germany few months ago, but was safe in Britain.]

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The Hongkong Telegraph

Wednesday, April 24, 1940.
Wynham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 28015

THE press "special to the Telegraph" is used by the "Hongkong Telegraph" to indicate news which is strictly covered under the provisions of the Telecommunications Ordinance, 1938. Such news as bears the indication "COPY" is received from the United Press Association, who reserve all rights and forbid republication, either wholly or in part without previous arrangement.

Germany and Her Youth

The Germans are always on the look out for spicy bits about the failures of the British educational system and the troubles into which evacuation landed the Home country. Their papers and wireless make great play with the small regard that our "plutoocracy" is supposed to give to its future citizens. That is certainly not one of the Nazi defects, and the last few weeks have seen much publicity given to the new developments in the Hitler Youth and its allied organisations. The regimenting of the children is now extraordinarily thorough; "from now on," it is declared, "no German boy or girl will stand aside, the whole of youth will be in the service of the Führer." All over Germany there is going on the enrolment of the ten-year-olds. The new entrants were admitted at a great festival evening this week, a sort of initiation ceremony like that of primitive society. In the last few weeks the brightest of little boys of ten to fourteen have been sitting for examinations for the Adolf Hitler Schools, a preliminary sifting of chosen leaders. And all children of fourteen, including those who have not hitherto joined, are to be comprised in the active ranks of the Hitler Youth and assume its duties. The number of fit children excluded has been small—it is claimed that last year 98 per cent were enrolled—but service now becomes in effect compulsory. The reason, as explained by the Hitler Youth leader in a recent interview, is that "it is the will of the Führer that the whole of youth shall pass through the training school of the Party, since to-day in war it is the obvious national duty to call up all the forces of the people, and to leave nothing undone for the future."

There is something extremely formidable in this regular progression from corps to corps. It means that the Nazi State has in its hands the boys and girls of the nation from their middle school years until they enter the conscription classes. Even the youngest of them receive some sort of war duties, if it be only in A.R.P. work or in the collection of waste materials. In their early teens they give valuable practical service in agriculture. Through all there runs the spirit of discipline and "leadership." Thus the Hitler Youth is now suffering from the departure of most of its leaders to the Army but their places are taken from below. In the ten to fourteen class the leaders are to be drawn from older boys of fifteen to seventeen. In this way, we are told, fulfilling the Führer's "revolutionary principle" that youth must be led by youth. The immediate end of all this is the Army, and there have been many comments in the German papers on how valuable the pre-military training in the Hitler Youth has been to the new soldiers. It is claimed that it saves four to six months in the training of an infantryman. These things cannot be over-estimated when we attempt to assess the German temper and the will to continue the war.



PANDIT NEHRU
"A man who has been bruised and battered."

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Fifty years old, educated at Harrow and Oxford, a former President of All-India Congress Party, now Chairman of the Congress War Emergency Committee and President of the State People's Conference. He has been in prison seven times. In 1936 he was released to visit his wife on her death-bed. She too, and his father and mother, had been in prison for their fight for Indian independence.

THE spell of violence and inhuman warfare holds Europe and threatens the fabric of civilisation all over the world. Behind the clash of arms there is a deeper clash of ideas and aims, and the future of the world hangs in the balance.

History is being made not only on the battlefields but in the minds of men, and the vital question for all of us is whether that history is going to be different from that of past ages and whether this terrible war will make an essential difference to human freedom and end the very causes of war and human degradation.

TO India with her thirst for freedom and horror of war and violence this question is of paramount importance. She has reacted strongly against the philosophy and methods of Fascism and Nazi aggression and brutality, and has seen in them the negation of all she stands for. World peace for her means Freedom and Democracy and the ending of the domination of one nation over another.

So India condemned aggression in Manchuria, Abyssinia, Czechoslovakia, and was deeply distressed at the events in Spain and the brutal Nazi invasion of Poland. India will therefore gladly throw in her resources for a new order of peace and freedom.

If this kind of peace is the objective, then the Allies War and Peace Aims must be clearly defined, and action to-day must conform to them. Not to do so or to hesitate is to demonstrate that there are no clear aims, and what is said vaguely is not meant seriously. It is to justify the apprehensions of all who have learnt from bitter experience that wars overwhelm ideals and result in imperialism, fighting for mastery and entrenching themselves.

IF this war is for Democracy and self-determination and against Nazi aggression it cannot be for annexations, indemnities, or reparations, for keeping Colonial peoples in subjection and for maintaining the Imperialist system.

For this urgent reason Congress has invited the British Government to state its war and peace aims clearly, and particularly how these apply to the

Last month the 600 delegates of the All-India Congress Committee met to consider the British Government's attitude to a recent declaration by Congress, which said:

"The Congress Working Committee invites the British Government to declare unequivocally their war aims regarding democracy and imperialism and the establishment of a new world order, and how these aims will be applied to India now, and whether they include the elimination of imperialism and the treatment of India as a free nation whose policy is guided by her own people."

The Committee meets near Gandhi's home so that he may be consulted.

In this cable to the London News Chronicle, PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, former President of the All-India Congress Party, explains India's attitude to the war and her desire for a clear statement of our war and peace aims.

India, he says, will join in the fight to end Hitlerism, but before that

INDIA MUST BE FREE

Imperialist order and to India. India can take no part in defending Imperialism, but she will join in the struggle for freedom. India's resources are vast, but even of greater value is her good will and her moral support for a worthy cause. This is no small offer that India makes, for it means the ending of a hundred years of hostility between India and England, a great turning point in world history and a real beginning of the new order we fight for.

ONLY a free and equal India can co-operate with her free will in this task. Till that vital change is made none of us have the power to make the people of India enthusiastic for a war which is not theirs. A popular war must have popular support, and the people must realise what it means to them. An imposed war will inevitably be resented and will rouse public feeling against it.

The whole background of generations of conflict and the people effective control of the struggle for freedom in India

must be borne in mind. Our present Constitution itself has been imposed upon us and has kept alive hostility. This cannot go by vague assurances and half-hearted measures which will fail of their purpose.

This historic opportunity must be seized by recognising India as a free nation with rights to draw up her Constitution and her Charter of Independence. Anything short of that will mean losing this opportunity and keeping alive the spirit of friction and hostility between India and England. It will mean that not only we in India but others will doubt the sincerity of the war and peace aims and there will be a divergence between what is professed and what is done.

The first step must therefore be a declaration of India's full freedom. This has to be followed by its application now, in so far as possible, in order to give the people effective control of the governance of India and the

prosecution of war on India's behalf.

Then only is it possible to create the psychological conditions which can lead to popular support. Autocratic and ordinance rule will alienate public sympathy and lead to conflict.

India wants to forget the past of conflict, and stretch out her hand in comradeship. But she can do so only as a free nation on terms of equality. She must be convinced that the past is over and that we are all striving for a new order not only in Europe but in Asia and the world.

HER invitation to the British Government is on behalf of all those in the world who believe in Peace, Freedom and Democracy. It will be a tragedy for all of us if the deep significance of this gesture is not appreciated and a full response not made to it. Such response will hearten people all over the world, and will be a greater blow to Nazism than victory on the battlefield.

OUTPOSTS OF EMPIRE

By Captain P.K. Howard

MORE than one—or even two—can play at the present game of Power politics, and the anxiety of the Axis partners to seize every available strategic point has been countered by Britain's determination to strengthen its many islands and naval bases scattered in the Mediterranean and the Far East. These would play a vital part in the defence of the Empire.

That the British defence appropriations in these spheres have impressed Italy, in particular since she would be more likely to find herself up against their offensive strength, is evident in Press comment. Prominence has been given to the decision to strengthen the naval bases of Singapore, Trincomalee, and Aden, which is represented as being tantamount to the creation of "three new Gibraltar" in the Indian Ocean.

Because of the paramount strategic importance of the Mediterranean route to the Empire much is being done to make our position secure. Everybody knows the tremendous value of Malta to the British Empire, as a fortress guarding the Imperial route to the East, although Italy claims it as its "natural" possession, a not uncommon habit with regard to other people's things on the part of the Duce. He would find it somewhat difficult to appropriate, for since last September its defences have been tremendously increased; its air protection has been doubled; and the infantry defences are almost completed.

The other day the Governor stated: "I can say with complete confidence that Malta is safe, and equally confidently that in a very short time she will be so strong that attacking her would be an undertaking of the utmost danger."

Cyprus Comes Into Its Own

Lying in the eastern half of the Mediterranean is an island which has grown vastly in Imperial importance. This is Cyprus, which for some years was disparagingly dubbed the Cinderella of British colonies. With Alexandria it forms an indispensable link in our chain of bases to India and the East.

Not very far distant from it is the hub of the Axis air-naval strategy, the group of islands known as the Dodecanese, which the Italians are strongly fortifying, although up till a few years back they had been in Turkish hands for centuries, and the population is almost entirely Greek. Cyprus is being fortified, and it would be the base from which the Mediterranean Fleet and the Air Force would intercept Italian, salutes from the

Dodecanese, these having the object of smashing the Suez route and troop movements from the East.

The next important stopping place on the route to India and Australia is Aden, which is sometimes known as the "Gibraltar of the East." Perhaps the most remarkable thing about this great fort is that it is built inside the crater of a volcano, and every Indian-bound vessel, King's ship, or cargo boat, tanker, tramp, or stately liner, must pass its red-brown rocks on the way to Karachi, Colombo, or Bombay, and our possession of Aden, together with the ownership of the Suez Canal gives the Empire control of the shortest sea-route to the Far East. This also means, and the Italians are fully aware of it, that in case of war they would be cut off from Abyssinia from the very first day of hostilities.

A Natural Stronghold

Aden is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and is really an outpost of the Indian Empire, of which it formed part until a couple of years back. It is a great naval coaling port, and one of the strategic establishments of the Royal Air Force. As mentioned although it has been already heavily fortified, and is practically impregnable, the Government are taking no chances, and it is being even more formidably defended.

Nature has done much for Aden, for it is surrounded by precipitous rocks forming an admirable natural defence, and it is extremely difficult to attack from the desert side. Enemies found this so in 1915, when some Arabs and Turks did manage to penetrate the city, and they occupied a village close by. They were driven out again after a few days.

One historic town about which we are likely to hear more, for it is to be restored to something of its former importance, is Trincomalee, on the north-east coast of Ceylon. Its history goes back into the mists of antiquity, for it was one of the first Tamil settlements on the island. Trincomalee has one of the most magnificent harbours in the world, in which can swing the largest vessel afloat. It is acknowledged to be among the half-dozen finest natural harbours on the face of the globe, and the town was at one time the headquarters of the Admiral Commanding on the East Indian Station, and had a military garrison. British decision to make it a great fort which will guard the route to the Far East will undoubtedly help to bring prosperity to the port.

Further east still we come to those fortresses, already in existence and some being built, which bar the way to Australia and the Pacific. The Commonwealth Government has come to the conclusion that at all costs no hostile Power must set foot on New Guinea, and so Port Moresby is being defended and cruisers and destroyers will use it as a base, while the Australian Royal Air Force will patrol the surrounding seas. The most vital port for the protection of the Commonwealth will be Port Darwin, which is being fortified, and this too will be a naval and Air Force base.

An Impregnable Outpost

Port Darwin will be closely linked to Singapore, the "crossroads of the East," and the Empire's impregnable outpost protecting the sea route from the Indian Ocean into the Pacific. Military authorities are convinced that Singapore could never be captured by assault from the sea.

Where, less than twelve years back, was a huge area of unreclaimed swamp and jungle, is now a great naval base, among its assets being a 50,000-ton floating dock and a graving dock capable of handling the largest battleship afloat. Not far off is the Royal Air Force base, which was nothing more than the insignificant fishing village of Seletar a few years ago. Something like £12,000,000 has been spent on making this enormous naval and Air Force base, really an island covering about 200 square miles.

Finally one comes to the most remote outpost of the Far East, Hongkong, one of the most important stations for the defence of the Pacific. Practically the whole of the navies of Britain, Japan, and the United States could swing in its capacious harbour, really a series of sheltered havens covering ten square miles. Plans announced two years back involved the spending of £20,000,000 on the defences of the island. These are being kept secret, but they include the building of new forts, and a very large increase in the anti-aircraft defences. From the summit of the island a splendid military highway, 22 miles long, encircling Hongkong, can be traced. Along the cliffs are batteries of frowning guns.

SIMON'S MAMMOTH "WIN THE WAR" TAXATION PLANS

→ FROM PAGE ONE

export trade by improving the conditions on which drawback was payable on exported goods which had been subject, on importation, to key industries' duties; (2) The proposal would relate to a margin of preference on Empire sugar, the stability of which was related to the operation of the International Sugar Agreement of 1937.

The object of the legislation would be to make it clear that the present preference would continue to the end of August, 1942, the period originally contemplated under the Agreement.

It was, however, necessary to impose additional taxes to increase the total of £1,133,000,000 of revenue which would be produced if they confined themselves to the provisions enforced last year.

Direct And Indirect Taxation. Sir John said he must, therefore, look both to direct and indirect taxation.

Sir John continued: "In the field of direct taxation, I must bring into actual operation proposals for increasing the standard rates and reducing allowances, which I indicated in advance last September."

"I then said that we should not limit our view to six months alone. Accordingly, I propose in the Finance Bill to raise the standard rate of income tax from seven shillings to seven shillings sixpence. These are very severe increases which put a heavier burden on direct taxation in this country than the direct tax-payer has ever been called to pay before."

"The standard rate will have been increased within a single year from five shillings and six pence to seven shillings and six pence. With the surtax added the maximum rate will reach 17 shillings in the pound."

All-Time Record. "Nothing on this scale has ever been approached before, whether in war or peace. The highest previous rate of income tax was six shillings in 1918 and with surtax added, the maximum during the last war was 10s. 6d in the pound."

Sir John gave illustrations of the effects of the proposed taxation, saying that a married man without children, if he earned £300 a year, would pay £15 income tax instead of £7 last year and £5 the year before.

If he earned £400 a year, he would pay £30 12s. 6d. instead of £17. 10s. last year and £12. 12s. 6d. the year before.

The £200 a year man would pay £9 10s. 3d. instead of £7 10s. last year and £3. 12s. 6d. the year before.

These changes, together with minor ones, would produce in this year from direct taxation, £42,500,000 and in a full year £51,750,000.

More Surtax. Another change was in respect of surtax, which for 1940-41, he proposed should be charged on incomes in excess of £1,500 a year instead of £2,000. It did not increase the tax payable this year by those with incomes between £1,500 and £2,000 but it made it possible to do so in 12 months' time.

In the realm of indirect taxation, he proposed to add to the existing duties on beer, spirits, tobacco and matches.

The increase on beer would be roughly equivalent to one penny per pint, which would take effect from tomorrow.

This increase in beer duty, he estimated, would produce £18,000,000 in a full year and £15,000,000 in the current financial year.

Whisky To Cost 16s. A Bottle. The spirit duty would be increased by 15s. per proof gallon making it 07s. 6d.

The ruling price for a bottle of whisky was 14s. 3d. and the increase would be equivalent to the addition of 1s. 9d.

Sir John Simon thanked the French Government for agreeing to waive their treaty rights and permit the increase to apply to French and other imported spirits.

The increased duty on spirits, which was to take effect from tomorrow, would yield £7,000,000 for a full year and £6,500,000 for this year.

Tobacco Increases. The tobacco duty would be increased from to-morrow by 4s. per pound or 3d. an ounce with corresponding increases in other duties such as on cigars.

This increase following the two increases last year was severe but in the existing financial circumstances there was no escape from this addition.

The increased yield from the extra tobacco duty, he estimated at £23,000,000 for full year and £21,000,000 for this year.

With regard to matches it was proposed to double the excise duties and make corresponding additions to customs duties.

A box of extra matches now costing a penny would cost 1½d.

These proposals, which would take effect from April 20, would produce this year rather more than £5,500,000 and in a full year £4,000,000.

There would be countervailing increases in duties on mechanical lighters.

Increased Postal Charges. Regarding the post office charge the general scheme was to increase certain initial postal charges but to leave all charges for excess weight untouched.

The initial rates for inland post would be increased as follows: For letters to two ounces from 1½d to 2½d. For postcards from 1d to 2d. For printed papers by ½d. per packet. For newspapers by ¼d.

There would be similar increases for letters and postcards in the Imperial Post except that the present rates would be retained for correspondence with the forces overseas.

The rates for Foreign Post will increase as follows: For letters from 2½d. to 3d. For postcards from 1½d. to 2d.

Neither in the Imperial nor Foreign Post were any increases proposed for other classes of mail in view of the importance of those services to the export trade.

No Air Mail Increases. There would be no increased charges in air mail.

It was also proposed to make some changes in poundage charge on postal orders.

All these postal changes would produce this year £10,400,000 and in a full year would produce £11,400,000.

Inland telephone service there would be a general increase of 15 per cent. on all charges to subscribers with exchange facilities and to users of telephones with coin boxes.

This was to take effect from May in the case of trunk calls and all calls from public call offices and from July 1 in the case of rentals and miscellaneous charges.

For private telephone services there would be an increase of 25 per cent. to take effect from July 1.

Inland telephone charges were estimated to produce this year just £2,000,000 and in a full year £2,850,000.

In the inland telegraph service there would be a fixed additional charge of 3d. on each ordinary priority or greetings telegram on each night telegraph letters and on each page of press telegrams.

There would also be an increase of 25 per cent. for private telegraph services to operate from July 1.

These increases in inland telegraph services were estimated to yield £100,000 this year and £240,000 in a full year.

No increases were proposed in charges for overseas telegraph and telephone services which were necessarily limited in war time.

All increases in post office charges, taken together, were estimated to yield £12,500,000 this year and £14,500,000 in a full year.

Purchase Tax. Sir John Simon then referred to "a novel proposal" to provide additional revenue.

He proposed to call it a Purchase Tax.

"Sales taxes of different kinds are in operation in a large number of countries and in most of the Dominions. I think, but the methods and machinery differ considerably."

"The one I am about to propose is a purchase tax in a form of percentage on the price which will be paid at the stage when the wholesaler is selling to the retailer. One great advantage in applying tax at this point is that it makes it easy to secure that there shall be no purchase tax imposed in respect of the goods for export."

£1,234,000,000 Revenue. Concluding, Sir John emphasised that the total of £1,234,000,000 which he was seeking to get from revenue this year was the largest figure drawn from taxation in 12 months in the history of British finance, and yet it was inevitable, when the total expenditure mounted at the pace set by modern warfare, that taxes should be kept in step with it.

We were bound this year, according to his calculations, to contemplate an expenditure of at least £500,000,000 more than the preceding year, and he was drawing £185,000,000 more from taxation.

Must Increase Savings. What was the conclusion? The saving and lending of savings to the State must be proportionately increased.

"It is an essential part of our war purpose that this should be achieved. Provisions supporting the present loans and the resolution of our people in paying the Government taxes is maintained, we have nothing to fear. Our financial front will hold as firmly as any other front in the fight for victory." (Cheers.)

Purchase Tax Effects. "There is a strenuous drive under the President of the Board of Trade," continued Sir John, "to increase our exports."

"At the same time it is necessary to discourage unnecessary spending at home."

"The purchase tax won't touch the raw material in industry."

"Another exception is that there will be no purchase tax on food including drink or foodstuffs whether for human or animal consumption."

"There will also be no purchase tax in articles already subject to heavy duty as tobacco or petrol or in respect of services such as fuel gas, electricity or water."

"Subsequent legislation will provide for the date and imposition of the tax and the rate at which it will be applied to be determined by a resolution made in the House of Commons."

£101,000,000 Yield. The yield of extra taxation in the current year, he said, would total £101,000,000.

To that must be added £1,113,000,000 as revenue from taxation on last year's basis.

ATTLEE'S COMMENTS

Criticisms Increased Post Rates

LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—Mr. C. R. Attlee, the Labour Opposition Leader, approved the taxes on beer, spirits, tobacco and matches, but thought that the Postal tax would not bring in a great deal of money and would irritate a vast number of people.

He was glad that Sir John Simon favoured voluntary against compulsory saving and declared that nothing stood in the way of national saving so much as a means test.

Pays Tribute To Chancellor

Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Liberal Opposition Leader, paid tribute to Sir John Simon's clear exposition of the Budget problems. He said that he could not complain that the proposals were too drastic, and declared that Germany this year was spending £2,300,000,000 on the war and the French people were making a vastly greater effort than Sir John Simon had asked of us to-day.

He concluded that the figures the Chancellor had given the House were clear and eloquent proof of the power and greatness of our resources, and the House's determined and humorous reception of the proposals testified to the high spirit and firm purpose of a united Britain resolved on victory.

Budget Well Received

LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—The Budget, on the whole, is well-received by members of all parties, says "Reuter's" Lobby Correspondent.

The Labour Opposition is not disposed to be very critical of the proposals as a number of them follow the lines that they have been advocating persistently.

With regard to the other Parties, the chief criticisms are likely to come on the new purchase tax, but in regard to the method rather than the principle.

Criticism is also expected on the proposal to restrict dividends which, it is feared, may penalise companies which have been using profits to promote business instead of paying large dividends.

The increased postal charges are also criticised, but on the whole members realise very fully the need of sacrifices and are confident that the country will respond to the Chancellor's appeal.

Narvik Not In Ruins

Consideration Shown By British Warships

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—Swedish seamen, who have just arrived from Narvik, have denied reports that the town is a mass of ruins, in an interview published in the "Afton Bladet."

They declare: "Only two or three houses at Narvik have been damaged. The British warships which bombarded the town went methodically to work, displaying every consideration for the civilian population."

No Civilians Killed

The seamen added that as far as they knew not one civilian was killed during the bombardment.

The British, they declare, have not actually been in the town. The nearest they have been was when a warship's boat approached the quay, but was forced to turn back under German machine-gun fire.

methods of borrowing. That amount would and must be found and they must foster and improve conditions in which the flow of voluntary contributions to the Government might be stimulated and inflation avoided.

Whatever measures would help to restrict the misuse of spending power and especially the misuse of increasing spending power were of vital importance.

Food Price Control

It had been their policy to secure the price of essential foodstuffs in rationed quantities even though this involved considerable cost to the Exchequer.

They were now spending £60,000,000 a year to cheapen prices in certain essential foodstuffs.

Control has been taken over of a variety of industries and the control of foreign exchange.

Dealing with the excess profits tax, Sir John said that the profits lose a great deal of their value if they were distributed freely as dividends.

Limitation Of Dividends

"They will be very useful if they are available to assist industries and to repair industry in the difficult period which will follow at the end of the war. But they are of less value if used for increased distribution into the hands of shareholders who might be tempted to devote a good deal to them for the purpose of consumption."

"I propose, accordingly, to provide for the limitation of dividends by public companies. The legislation proposes that a public company should not distribute a greater dividend on ordinary shares than was distributed on any of its three pre-war years."

The minimum rate on dividends would be allowed in the case of companies which in the recent past have not been able to pay dividends.

"In order to make the plan watertight he proposed to prohibit the issue of bonus shares during the war, save in cases where entirely exceptional grounds existed such as that of two companies amalgamating."

British Oil For Japan

Searching Questions In House Of Commons

LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, Secretary for Mines, was asked to state how much oil was sold and delivered to Japan by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company between September, 1939, and March, 1940.

He was asked to give the Government holdings in the Company and to state whether the sales had been made with the knowledge of the Government. He was also asked whether price concessions were involved.

Pure Commercial Sales. In replying, Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd said that the company supply quantities of Iranian oil to Japan on a purely commercial basis.

Although the Government have a majority holding in the Company they had announced that their policy was not to interfere with the commercial activity of the Company.

"I regret, therefore, that it is impossible to give the details asked," he added.

He did not reply to a question asking if he were aware that transactions of this kind gave a very bad impression in the United States where the actions of His Majesty's Government or the actions of the Company were watched very closely.

Mr. Hugh Dalton asked if Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd could give an assurance that this oil was not getting to Germany directly or indirectly.

"Not without notice," he replied.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS REACHED

→ FROM PAGE ONE

Poland was represented by General Vladislav Sikorski (Premier) and M. August Zaleski (Foreign Minister). Norway was represented by M. Buchke, the Norwegian Minister in Paris.

New Decisions Reached. There was a general exchange of views on all political and military problems requiring the close attention of the Allied Governments at present in order to ensure due and timely fulfilment of the undertakings of the Allies and the common defence of their interests against any hostile action.

After having considered all questions relating to the general conduct of the war, the Council reached new decisions designed to guarantee effective co-operation in all circumstances of the Allies.

Poland's Determination. General Sikorski assured the Council of the determination with which the Polish Government, Army and people would continue to struggle with all the resources, which are at the moment in process of active reorganisation and development.

The Council expressed great appreciation of the spirit inspiring these efforts and welcome the effective contribution Poland is making to the common cause.

Mr. Reynaud, Mr. Chamberlain and General Sikorski invited M. Buchke, the Norwegian Minister, to express to his Government their admiration for the heroic resistance to the invader by the people of Norway under the inspiring leadership of King Håkon.

M. Buchke conveyed the thanks of his Government for the speed and effectiveness of the help given Norway by the Allied Governments.

Of Capital Importance. PARIS, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—The impression in authoritative circles here is that the wide exchange of views at the latest meetings of the Supreme War Council will play a role of capital importance in the conduct and development of the war.

Reference in the communiqué to the fulfilment of the undertakings of the Allies and the common defence of their interests is interpreted here as clear evidence that Britain and France are vigilantly watching their interests in the Mediterranean, are ready to face any adverse action, and will on no account be taken by surprise.

Importance is attached in the same circles to the presence of Norwegian representatives at the Council.

Battle Off Sweden

Believed Attack On Nazi Transports

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—Violent gunfire was heard off the Swedish coast to-day, according to a newspaper report.

Ten warships were observed off Usholm travelling at high speed and firing as they went.

A large number of aircraft were seen at the same time and fighter planes appeared to be engaged against bombers.

It is believed that a fleet of German transports was being attacked.

SAAR DISTRICT BAN DECLARED

LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—The Saar district, the Rhineland and the western part of the province of Baden were declared banned districts in an announcement on the German wireless to-night.

Nobody was allowed to enter these districts without special military permission, which will be granted only in the most urgent cases.

THREAT TO TRONDHEIM

Allied Forces Still Closing In

LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—The Allied forces which are closing in on Trondheim are reported to be making good progress.

There is nothing official yet to indicate whether or not the War Office had Trondheim or other areas in mind when it issued a communiqué on Monday night stating that the Allied troops were meeting with considerable success in the face of great difficulties.

For some time to come official news of the British Expeditionary Force is likely to be on equally general terms.

Armies Said Face To Face. However, there are a mass of unofficial reports about Trondheim stating that north of the city the Allies are far down the railway from Namsos.

One report even says that they are now facing entrenched German troops at Levanger, which is only 35 miles from Trondheim.

The Allied progress has been indicated by the number of railway stations bombed by the Germans.

Only One Casualty. LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—Only one French soldier is reported to have been killed by the heavy German air bombardment which has ruined Namsos.

The main body of Allied troops was by this time well inland.

British troop trains, it is reported, have reached several points about 30 to 40 miles south of Trondheim.

It must be emphasised, however, that nearly all these frontier reports still await official confirmation.

AIRDROMES BOMBED

Reckless Daring By British Planes

LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—It is authoritatively learned that air force attacks were made on Fornebu and Kjeller airdromes early this morning.

Fornebu air base was recently completed as a civil aerodrome.

High explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped on both aerodromes and a large fire was left blazing opposite the hangars and buildings at Fornebu.

Severe Opposition. The bombers which heavily bombed Aalborg aerodrome for the third successive time last night were met with the most severe opposition yet encountered from the ground defences at this aerodrome.

The gun batteries had obviously been reinforced since the previous night and they opened intense fire concentrating over the target area as each aircraft attacked.

One Machine Hit. One British machine was hit by a small shell which damaged one of the engines. However, the machine was able to complete the attack and return safely to its base.

Despite opposition all the attacks were pressed home and a large number of bombs were seen to burst on the aerodrome surface and runways.

Nazi Flying Ace Killed

BERLIN, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—A well-known long distance flyer, Captain Alfred Henke, has been killed on training flight.

Captain Henke is well-known for his non-stop flights from Berlin to New York and from New York to Berlin in 1938. He also made a record flight to Tokyo.

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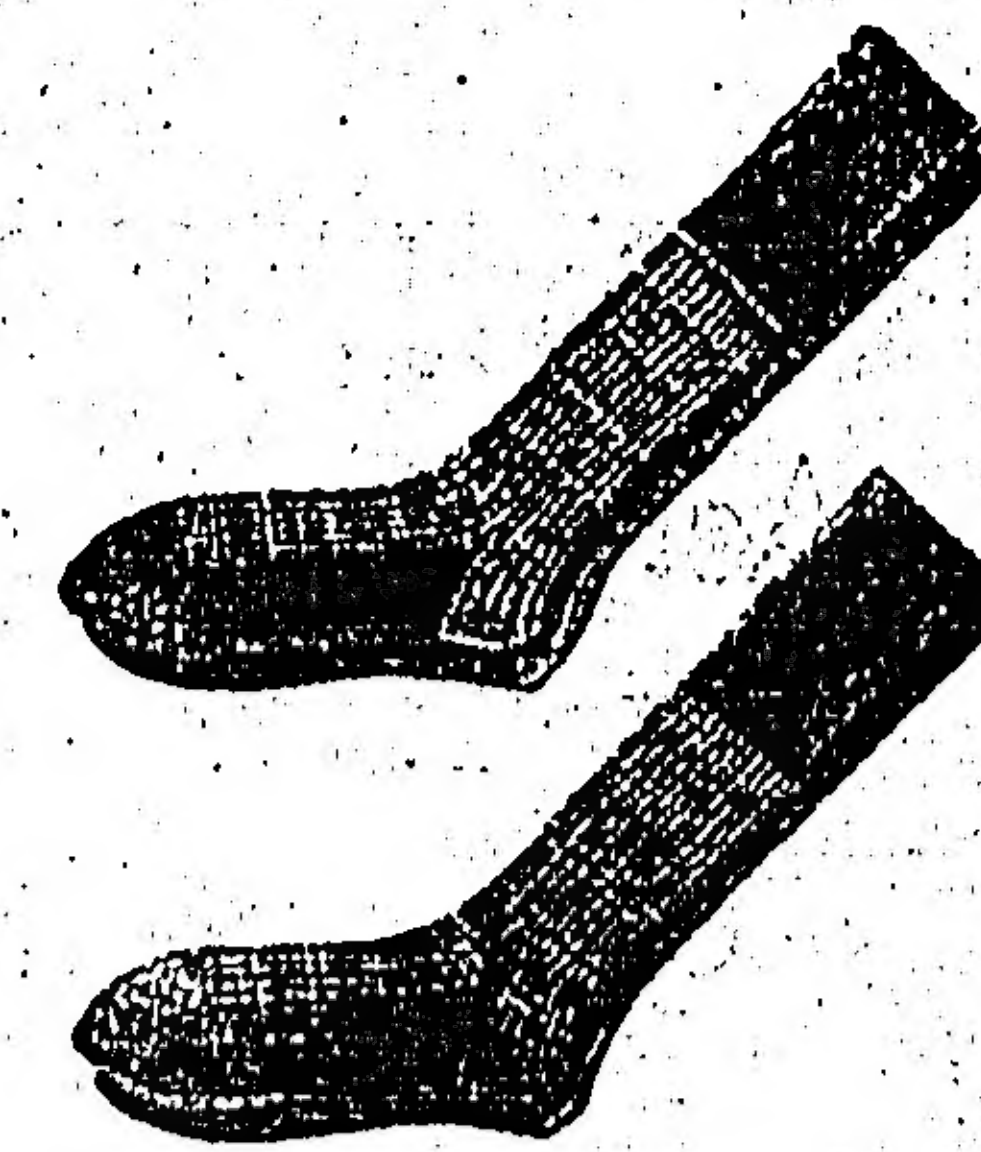
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Sports Dept.

Around The Courses COUNTRY CLUB RECORD BROKEN

Astonishing Figures By A.W. da Roza

Cotton Continues Drive For Red Cross Funds

(By "Birdie")

THE RECORD for the nine-holes course at the Country Club, Sheungshiu, was broken on Sunday last when A. W. (Fred) da Roza went round in 33—three under Par. Some have before gone round in 38's, and 37's, and one or two, I believe, have tied the scratch score of 36, but this is the first time that the 36 has been broken.

Not only that, it is also the first time that the scratch score of 72 for the 18 holes has been equalled, for this same golfer turned in a second round of 39.

His figures for the first nine were:

1st Hole (336 yards—Par 4) ...	4
2nd Hole (373 yards—Par 4) ...	4
3rd Hole (425 yards—Par 5) ...	4
4th Hole (342 yards—Par 4) ...	4
5th Hole (170 yards—Par 3) ...	3
6th Hole (380 yards—Par 4) ...	3
7th Hole (163 yards—Par 3) ...	3
8th Hole (435 yards—Par 5) ...	4
9th Hole (270 yards—Par 4) ...	3

The 6th, 8th and 9th Holes are dog-legs. It will be seen from the figures that there were four "birdies," four Pars and one over Par. Fred Roza has a handicap of 6, and has recently returned from Australia.

This is a stupendous feat. Several of the better golfers of the Kowloon Golf Club and the Royal Hongkong Golf Club have played at Sheungshiu, and have frankly confessed that the course has been too much for them. It must be admitted that these players have had little or no previous experience of sand greens, and those at the Country Club played too much for them. Another thing upon which these players have been agreed is that approach shots must be "deadly accurate," especially as most of the greens are elevated.

Roza took one putt per green for his 33!

A SHORT while ago the Country Club course was lengthened, and it must be admitted that on Sunday the back tees were being tested. The only holes, however, where any very appreciable difference is made are the 3rd (525) and the 8th (475). A "birdie" on the long 3rd is very difficult, and on a day like Sunday last, I would say impossible. The "birdie" four at the 8th, however, fell within the range of any long hitter. Hypothetically, therefore, the difference to the score would have only been two strokes, at the outside. It would have still been 35!

HAVING completed the first \$5,000 of his tour of golf matches, collecting money for the British Red Cross, Henry Cotton has embarked on a second series, and has already gathered in another \$2,300, making his total \$7,300.

His most recent efforts have been at Gosford Park, Newcastle, and in a tournament under the auspices of the Derby Golf Club. At Gosford, Cotton partnered Richard Burton against W. H. Green (Tynemouth) and Bert Gadd (South Shields), and the match finished all square. Cotton and Burton turned two up at the end of the first 18 holes, and on the last green, Cotton sank a four-foot putt to halve the match.

Four hundred pounds were collected. On the Municipal course, Derby, Cotton partnered Tom Williamson (Nottingham) and Burton (Nottingham) against W. H. Green (Tynemouth) and Bert Gadd (South Shields). The first named pair lost 2-down on the last green.

LATEST doings of Bobby Locke (South Africa) has been his winning of the South Africa Open Championship for the fifth time and the fourth time in succession. Locke's aggregate was 293 for the 72 holes.

He broke Alfred Padgham's course record of 70 with a 69 for his second round, and with final rounds of 72 and 74, finished ten strokes ahead of S. Brown.

S. Brown, who had won the title six times, was seventh.

IN spite of reduced membership, the calling-up of staff and the commandeering of Club houses, the golf Clubs of London are carrying on. Most of them are facing difficulties cheerfully. Special facilities are granted to those in the forces. The position was summed up recently by the secretary of the Walton Heath: "We feel that by far the most important thing is that people should still be able to play."

Here are some reports: Royal Mid-Surrey: Visitors in the forces, or employed full time on

Around The Courses

COUNTRY CLUB RECORD BROKEN

Astonishing Figures By A.W. da Roza

Cotton Continues Drive For Red Cross Funds

(By "Birdie")

THE RECORD for the nine-holes course at the Country Club, Sheungshiu, was broken on Sunday last when A. W. (Fred) da Roza went round in 33—three under Par. Some have before gone round in 38's, and 37's, and one or two, I believe, have tied the scratch score of 36, but this is the first time that the 36 has been broken.

Not only that, it is also the first time that the scratch score of 72 for the 18 holes has been equalled, for this same golfer turned in a second round of 39.

His figures for the first nine were:

1st Hole (336 yards—Par 4) ...	4
2nd Hole (373 yards—Par 4) ...	4
3rd Hole (425 yards—Par 5) ...	4
4th Hole (342 yards—Par 4) ...	4
5th Hole (170 yards—Par 3) ...	3
6th Hole (380 yards—Par 4) ...	3
7th Hole (163 yards—Par 3) ...	3
8th Hole (435 yards—Par 5) ...	4
9th Hole (270 yards—Par 4) ...	3

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TENNIS DOUBLES

RUMJAHS IN FINAL

E. C. FINCHER AND W. C. HUNG DEFEATED

S. A. RUMJAHN AND H. D. RUMJAHN former doubles champions of the Colony, entered the final of this year's Doubles Championship yesterday when they beat E. C. Fincher and W. C. Hung, 6-2, 8-6, 6-3.

As a combination, Fincher and Hung were far below that expected of a pair reaching the semi-finals. The Rumjahns had a comparatively easy passage through the first set, and only in the second was there any real opposition provided.

Hung was the weak link, and the Rumjahns concentrated their forces on him. Fincher was fairly steady, but he too failed in his ground strokes. At the net, where all four took position at the slightest opportunity, volleying was crisp, and it was there that Hung brought off several nice angled shots.

THE SECOND SET
AFTER winning the first set at 6-2, the Rumjahns ran into a 4-1 lead in the second set. Fincher and Hung rallied strongly and not only drew level at 4-all but took the lead on the next game (Hung's service). H. D., however, made the score 5-all on his service, and with powerful cross-court drives, the Rumjahns took the set at 8-6.

The third set was a repetition of the first. Throughout the match Sitar had been exploiting a powerful forehand drive, and with this same stroke he continued to pierce the opposition.

The Rumjahns cousins will now meet the Tsui brothers in the final next Wednesday.

Today's Programme
The semi-final struggle between Tsui Wai-pui, champion, and Tsui Yung-pui takes place on the Stand Court this afternoon.

A great game is expected, for Tsui Yung-pui is playing excellent tennis this year, and he is acknowledged as being the only man in the Colony capable of beating his brother.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

International Hockey Tournament

Sir,—I understand that the Hongkong Hockey Association is not holding the annual International Tournament this season, for some reasons unknown.

Hockey is a favourite game in the Colony and has many keen followers. For after years the hockey season has wound up with an entertaining and enjoyable International Tournament which (except football) has drawn more crowds than any other game in the Colony; what is more, it has brought international understanding and goodwill amongst the various communities. If the Hockey Association adopts the procedure of not holding International Tournaments, it is putting a taboo to the future of hockey in the Colony.

Come on, you officials of the Hongkong Hockey Association. You will have every support from an enthusiastic group of hockey players in previous seasons; and then we have an organisation known as the "British War Organisation Fund" to support.

M. RAMZAN.

First Events of Army Sports

THE FIRST EVENTS of the Army Sports were held yesterday at the Polo ground, Boundary Road. The finals of the Discus Throw and the Putting the Weight, the semi-finals of the tug-of-war and heats for the 440 yards relay comprised the afternoon's programme.

The results were:
110 stone tug-of-war (Semi-finals)—8th. Heavy Regt., 12th. Heavy Regt.
440 yards relay, Heat 1.—1. 8th. Heavy Regt., 2. 12th. Heavy Regt.
Discus throw (final)—1. Middlesex Regt., 2. 12th. Heavy Regt.
Putting the weight (final)—1. 12th. Heavy Regt., 2. 8th. Heavy Regt.
Tug-of-war (final)—1. 12th. Heavy Regt., 2. 8th. Heavy Regt.

Swimming Officers For Y.M.C.A.

The annual meeting of the European Y.M.C.A. swimming section was held yesterday when the following officers were chosen—Chairman, E. W. Raiton; Swimming secretary, L. A. Benn; Water-polo secretary, R.



Miss Alice Chen (P. I.) waiting to receive the ball from Miss Cary Wong (P. I.). Miss Lo Yuen-ching (H.K.) is blocked. From this position, Miss Chen scored a very fine goal. The match was played at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on Monday, the Touring team beat a Chinese Federation team.—By courtesy of the Sing Tao Jih Pao.

Basketball

Girls' Basketball Tour Concludes This Evening

THE CHUNG HWA GIRLS' BASKETBALL touring team from the Philippines, who are playing a series of charity matches for the Chinese Wounded and Refugee funds, will conclude their itinerary to-day, when they will meet a team comprising Hongkong's star players, at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. The game is to commence at 7 p.m.

The visitors have scored two successive victories in decisive fashion over teams representing the best girl basketballers in the Colony, though they had to play under girls' rules, to which they are not accustomed.

To-night's match promises to be the best of the series as they will be playing in their element, namely, under boys' rules.

There is a vast difference between girls' and boys' rules. In the girls' rules the team comprises six players. The guards are not permitted beyond the half-way line, and guarding is limited only to blocking. Each quarter is of eight minutes duration.

Under boys' rules, the team comprises five players. The guards are at liberty to move all round the court, and are allowed to snatch the ball from a player's grasp. Each quarter is of ten minutes duration. Stamina and speed will play a great part in deciding the issue. Hongkong will be placing their strongest side out, hence a fast and exciting game is expected.

SUMMER SOCCER AND CRICKET CLASH

6.30 Kick-off Suggested To Avoid Interference

LONDON.—Football having marched into cricket's June "territory," there is nothing cricket can do except hope that this is not the beginning of permanent summer-time soccer. The F.A. say there is nothing to fear. Besides, have they not asked the League in arranging the Cup competition to ensure a minimum of interference with summer games?

This promise has been seized on by people in the Yorkshire Cricket Federation and by clubs in the south as well. They want to know what is to be the extent of this proposed co-operation with summer sports. What happens when the later Cup ties in May and the final itself in June are being played? If these matches are decided on Saturday afternoon, competing cricket matches will be hit as hard as the skies opened and drenched their grounds with rain.

Perhaps a 6.30 kick-off would offer no challenge to cricket, and though it would be unusual to have a Cup Final at that hour, there seems no reason why it should fail to appeal, and there should be a better game.

Goldman: Committee, L. H. Chater, F. J. Anslow, and representatives of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Women's Section.

TILDEN DOES NOT REGRET TURNING PROFESSIONAL

LOS ANGELES, (AP).—William T. Tilden 2nd, America's all-time tennis champion of champions, looks back on a past jammed with rich memories, the present with no regrets, and the future—

"Frankly, I have no plans at the moment," said this tall, nice looking chap, who in the '20's ruled the tennis world such as no one else has or probably ever will.

Inter-School Athletic Heats

HEATS for the Inter-School Athletic Meet were held at Caroline Hill yesterday, and basing judgment on the results, it appears that the finals on Friday will be keenly contested between Wah Yan, La Salle and King's Colleges.

Yesterday's qualifiers were:
100 metres.—Lai Chung-yiu (Wah Yan); Chow Hon-shu (King's); C. Large (D.B.S.); A. P. Silva (La Salle); H. Lobo (La Salle); Victor Mendonca (S.J.C.).

Long Jump.—Chen King-cheung (St. Stephen's); Wah Koi-hing (Wah Yan); Poon Sai-on (King's); Wong Xi-lim (King's).

500 metres.—J. Rousseau (C.B.S.); A. Odell (C.B.S.); Khan Mohammed (Queen's); Sarwar Khan (Queen's); La Silva (La Salle); A. Sandberg (La Salle); F. Fung (Wah Yan).
Pole Vault.—Marcus Ng (La Salle); A. Sandberg (La Salle); Kwok Chi-hung (St. Stephen's); Chan King-cheung (St. Stephen's); Poon Sai-on (Wah Yan); Wan Koi-hing (Wah Yan).

200 metres.—Victor Mendonca (S.J.C.); Chan Yee-long (Wah Yan); C. Large (D.B.S.); Fong King-yuen (Queen's); Lai Cheung-yin (Wah Yan); A. P. Silva (La Salle); Sin Kwok-biu (King's).

Shot.—Lok Beng-kool (King's); Poon Sai-on (King's); Ting Eng-sung (D.B.S.); R. Silva (S.J.C.).

400 metres.—P. Tavares (S.J.C.); Sarwar Khan (Queen's); J. Macaulay (D.B.S.); Lam Kwok-leung (Wah Yan); Sin Kwok-biu (King's); A. Odell (C.B.S.); L. Xavier (La Salle).

High Jump.—A. Mackenroch (La Salle); Marcus Ng (La Salle); Fong Chi-hung (Wah Yan); A. Weller (C.B.S.); Wolfgang Yue (St. Stephen's); Poon Sai-on (King's); 1,500 metres.—C. Trunax (C.B.S.); Khan Mohammed (Queen's); P. Soares (La Salle); F. Fung (Wah Yan); L. Silva (La Salle); Sarwan Khan (Queen's); Cheung Kat-pui (Wah Yan).

210 metres high hurdles.—Kwok Chi-hung (St. Stephen's); Eddy Chey (S.J.C.); Wan Koi-hing (Wah Yan); Wolfgang Yue (St. Stephen's); Wong Xi-lim (King's).

Relay race.—Joseph's, Diocesan Boys' King's, Wah Yan, La Salle, Central Irish.

Lauded and hissed, liked and disliked, but ever a sportsman and a real champion, Tilden gave no ground and asked for none. He hasn't changed much.

Big Bill still sheds that something few possess and many crave—colour. He can still offer an argument to the younger rulers of professional tennis, Budge, Vinch, and Perry, and as for the present crop of amateurs, take Tilden.

Ten years ago the Philadelphia master was winding up a reign of the world's amateurs that had gone on, with but few interruptions, for a decade.

WON PRO TITLE

IN 1930 he announced he was turning professional. Some of the wisecracks of the time said he was "wise," "He was—to the extent he broke all attendance records on his tour of the country, won the world's pro title, and repeated the trick four years later.

Has he regretted that 1930 announcement?
"The only regret I have," he exclaimed, "is that I didn't turn professional 10 years sooner."

Pro tennis, he went on, offers harder competition from the first round to the final. The amateur stars are "fed" easy opponents until they reach the semifinal brackets. So much for that.

FORTUNE SPENT

IT is no secret that Tilden spent a fortune playing with the amateurs, although he does not discuss his private affairs. But it looks in with what he said in this:

"The old timers played tennis because we loved it. That isn't true to-day. Players of this age are in tennis for what material gain they can achieve—maybe in 'holding up' a committee for cash, or the hope of turning professional."

How do they compare with the players of his day?
"They don't," was his crisp reply.

B.E.F. PIPERS GIVE KILTS A SWAN SONG

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.

THIS morning we were present at one of the death agonies of the kilt. The pipes and drums of a battalion of the Cameron Highlanders played in a market place, after which four drummers danced a reel.

All wore the kilt—as did their officers, who looked on—but for how long will they be allowed to wear it? Strictly speaking, it is banned.

Have we seen the kilt with the B.E.F. for the last time this cold and nippy day, or will high authority relent on such ceremonial occasion?

There was a large and thrilled crowd of civilians round the square. They started visibly at the first blast of the eldritch music to which the English have become hardened, and which reflects so well the lovable dourness of their Scottish neighbours.



Then, as the pipes and drums marched and counter-marched, the eyes of the French began to glimmer and their hands to clench.

You might say that they smiled the battle from afar, and murmured, "Ha ha!" among the pipes.

The pipe major, a magnificent figure, and as rugged as any rock which "Scot" ever rolled down on an unsuspecting Sassenach, had them in his hands.

Even the major showed a gleam of politely interested savagery.

The music ended on a note reminiscent—to a Sassenach—of that toy known as a dying pig. We were approaching the climax.

Four drummers who had put on their dancing slippers took the centre of the square. The crowd formed a closer circle.



The pipers resumed their challenge to all men who are not Scots, and the dancers, hunched high, scampered back and forth and twirled in a formal ecstasy of national abandonment.

They hunched, too, as Scottish dancers will, and the French quivered with delight at the sound.

Altogether it was a great occasion, electric with provocative and victorious emotion.

ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES



PLANNED TO DIE—SLEPT

IF you had twenty minutes to live, what would you do? Charles William Airey, a fifty-five-year-old smallholder, of Marlesford, Suffolk, deliberately gave the last twenty minutes of his life to having a nap.

Airey awoke in the early morning twenty minutes before he had planned his death. So he went to sleep again. Then he got up, walked into the garden and shot himself.

At the inquest it was disclosed that he was heard by his son to remark, upon waking up at 5 a.m. on Monday and looking at the clock: "I can have another twenty minutes."

Airey, it was stated, had been depressed for two years, since the death of his wife.

Verdict: Suicide while the balance of his mind was disturbed.

Why They Keep On Raiding The Shetlands

EVERYONE has been asking why the Germans have been paying such devoted attention to the Shetland Islands.

Since war began they have carried out 12 air raids there.

It can now be revealed that the island harbours are being used for R.A.F. flying-boats engaged on North Atlantic U-boat patrol.

The rugged, thinly populated, mountainous islands make apparently poor targets for the German bombers, but the presence of the R.A.F. patrols makes it worth while to cover 1,200 miles of the North Sea.

Their Starting Point

The flying-boat patrols using the Shetlands as a starting point can fly far up into the semi-Arctic regions and make regular reconnaissance over the North Sea. Frequently, they have been able to destroy or aid the destruction of German submarines.



Here are two "in and out" pictures of Germany. Above is a German from Soviet-occupied Poland driving a cart laden with his household possessions across the frontier into the German-occupied territory. Repatriated under the Russo-German Agreement, he is already wisely giving the Nazi salute. The picture below, however, tells a different story. For these German prisoners are marching off under guard to a prison camp "somewhere in France" until the war is over.

Forced Wife Of Shot Man To Kill Him

NEW YORK.

A WILD-EYED man burst into a lonely farmhouse near Washington Village, Pennsylvania, shot the owner and then, forcing his gun into the hands of the murdered man's wife, said: "Shoot me dead or I'll kill you."

Forced to murder the man who had killed her husband, the woman pulled the trigger. The man gave a crazed laugh and fell dead.

The woman, Mrs. Caldwell, was herself wounded when she tried to protect her husband.

Watching the tragedy were her two children, Harold, aged five, and Lloyd, aged six, and a fifteen-year-old farm-hand.

7 Miles Through Snow With these three, Mrs. Caldwell battled seven miles through snow-drifts to the nearest house and sobbed her story.

When police and doctors reached the house they found Mrs. Caldwell weak from loss of blood.

She told them that her husband and the murderer, Glenn Platts, who had once worked on the farm, had a feud.

To murder Caldwell and force his wife to become his murderess was Platts's idea of the perfect revenge.

Torpedoed Him, Paid For Broken Spectacles

The captain of the German ship *Edmund Stines IV* recently sunk by the submarine *Trautman*, will be buying himself a new pair of spectacles at the expense of the submarine's crew.

First-Class Stoker James Bromilow, of Bolton, now on leave, said that when the German captain went aboard the submarine he shook hands with the crew, and they made a collection for the replacement of his glasses, which had been broken.

A.F.S. Said 'Shave That Beard' (SO HE JOINED A.R.P.)

WHEN Mr. Frank Sutton, 28-year-old artist, of Clock House-lane, Ashford, Middlesex, realised that he would not be called up by the Army for some time, he decided to join the Auxiliary Fire Service.

But Mr. Sutton has a golden brown rich full beard and a moustache which tones in with his flowing golden hair.

And when Mr. R. Crimble, captain of Staines Fire Brigade, told him that his application form was accepted, Mr. Crimble added: "Of course, you realise you will have to come into line with the rest of the men."

"I don't want to be personal and hope you won't take offence, but of course, you will have to shave off that beard."

Surprised

Mr. Sutton was surprised that his beard should be thought to affect his efficiency as a fireman.

But the Chief Officer was adamant. To be a fireman, Mr. Sutton must be beardless.

"He was quite firm about it, and I did not quite see the reason for it," Mr. Sutton said.

"I would naturally have obeyed most commands, as I realise that discipline is essential in any body of men, however likable to the artistic temperament."

"But I did demur at losing my beard, which is now recognised as part of Frank Sutton, the artist."

Propaganda

"Eventually, Mr. Crimble told me flatly that if I refused to get rid of it, I could not join the A.F.S. I equally firmly refused to tamper with my beard."

"It is part of my personality, and it also has a certain propaganda value which cannot be ignored in a profession like mine. So rather than lose it I declined to join the A.F.S."

"I applied not very far down the same road to the A.R.P. headquarters, and was accepted there immediately."

"Now I patrol with my tin helmet strap under my beard."

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vigor.

Your liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas builds up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sick and the world looks punk.

A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get those two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up." Hereinafter, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else.

£12 BABY WANTS TO BE ACTRESS

THE film ambitions of a girl of 14, who was said to have been sold as a baby for £12, were revealed at the London Juvenile Court, Shepherd's Bush, W.

"It is reported," said Mr. John Watson, the magistrate, "that she has a great desire to be a film star."

"She has an artistic and dramatic temperament, a cheery and attractive personality."

"She also has an abnormal mentality, at times well beyond her age and at other times childish."

At the previous hearing a man in court said: "I don't know whether I'm her father or not. When she was two I paid her mother £12 for her."

A foster-parent will be found for the girl, who appeared on remand as being in need of care and protection.

Admiral Keeps Shop For The Navy

Engineer-Admiral E. O. Hafford (retired) has turned amateur junk dealer in Queen's-road, Hendon. He gets his shop rent free and his volunteer staff wear overcoats to save expenses on heating.

In five days he has made £124 clear profit for the Comforts for the Navy Fund.



Childhood sweethearts who grow to become rivals appear in the play "The Light that Failed," which Farnham presents on Saturday at both the Queen's and Alhambra Theatres. The story, of the artist-adventurer who was equally at home on battlefield or canvas is told by a sterling cast which also lists Walter Huston, Ida Lupino, Dudley Digges and hundreds of others. William Wellman directed.

... they can't come, thank goodness!



Your favourite chair will not be usurped by your neighbour's wife. Your party smile will not con-tort your well-washed face. You will put on your slippers and you will gnaw your chicken bone. After dinner you will settle down in your Parker-Knoll and think of all the letters you should be writing, and all

the nonsense you might have been talking if your neighbour's wife had not caught cold... That chair has ruined your social career—so what?

PARKER-KNOLL

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"HAZELINE" SNOW

The finishing touch to a beautiful skin

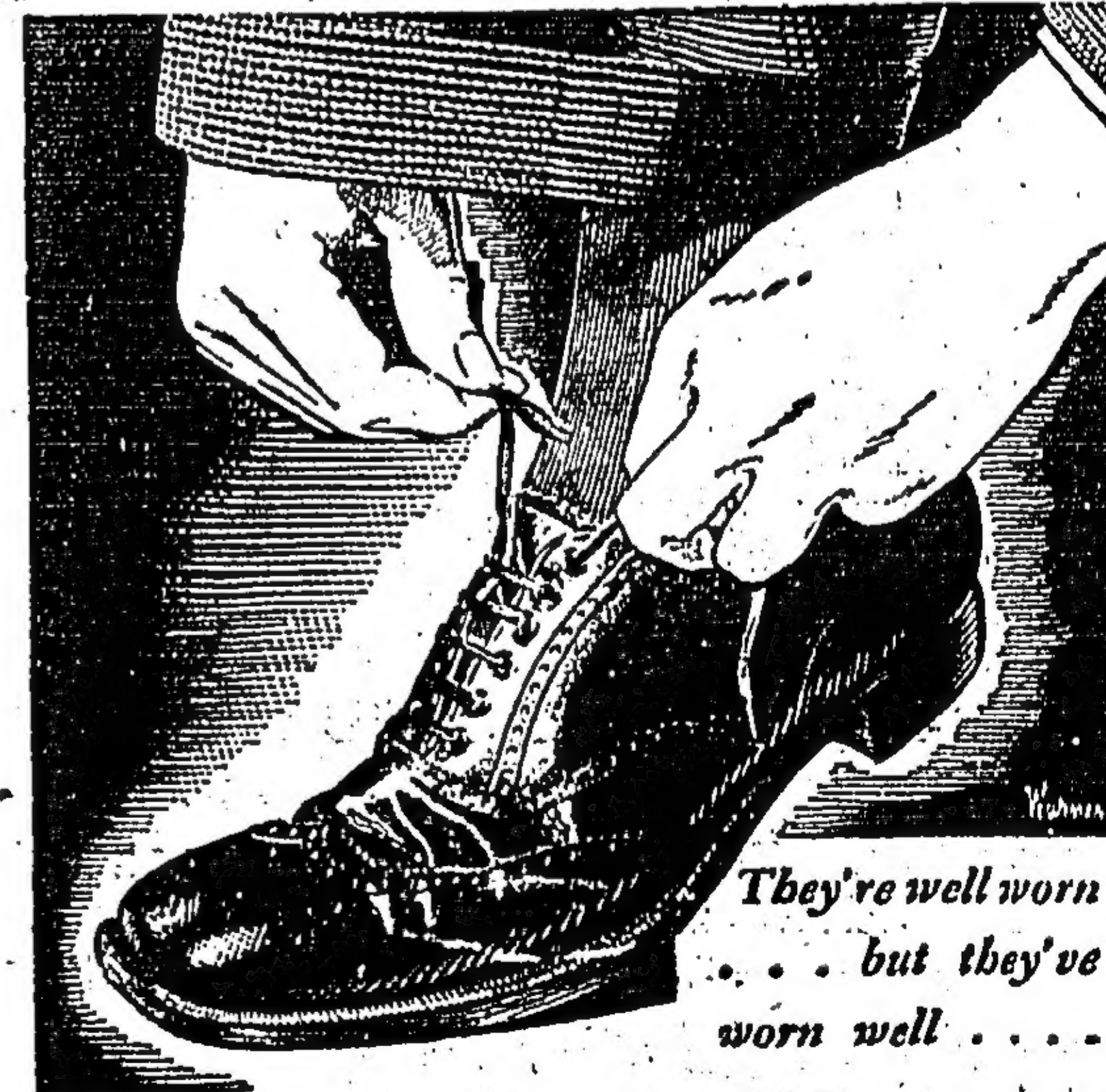


Just a touch of "HAZELINE" SNOW and a beautiful skin acquires added charm. Daily applications help to keep the skin smooth and fair and give it that fashionable matt surface so much admired.

Look for the familiar label and BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Glass jars from all Chemists and Stores

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (Proprietors) THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LTD. LONDON, ENGL. LONDON AND SHANGHAI



They're well worn... but they've worn well....

thanks to **KIWI**

BLACK POLISH... TAN POLISHES

Polishes, Protects and Preserves...



... White Cleaner and Shoe Creams

Gained £5,000,000 In Day

CAIRO. SUEZ CANAL bondholders in Egypt are estimated to have gained £5,000,000 in one day recently. The price of the bonds soared when the Mixed Appeal Court decided that interest on the bonds is payable in gold francs, not in the so-called Egyptian franc. Financial circles were surprised by the decision as recently they had thought the court would accept the Crown Council's argument that payment should be made in Egyptian francs.

The Suez Canal bond case has been going on for years. In April, 1938, the Mixed Court of First Instance found that the bond service was payable on a gold basis.



THE HONGKONG PENINSULA HOTEL;

HONGKONG HOTEL; REPULSE BAY HOTEL;

& SHANGHAI

ASTOR HOUSE; PALACE HOTEL;

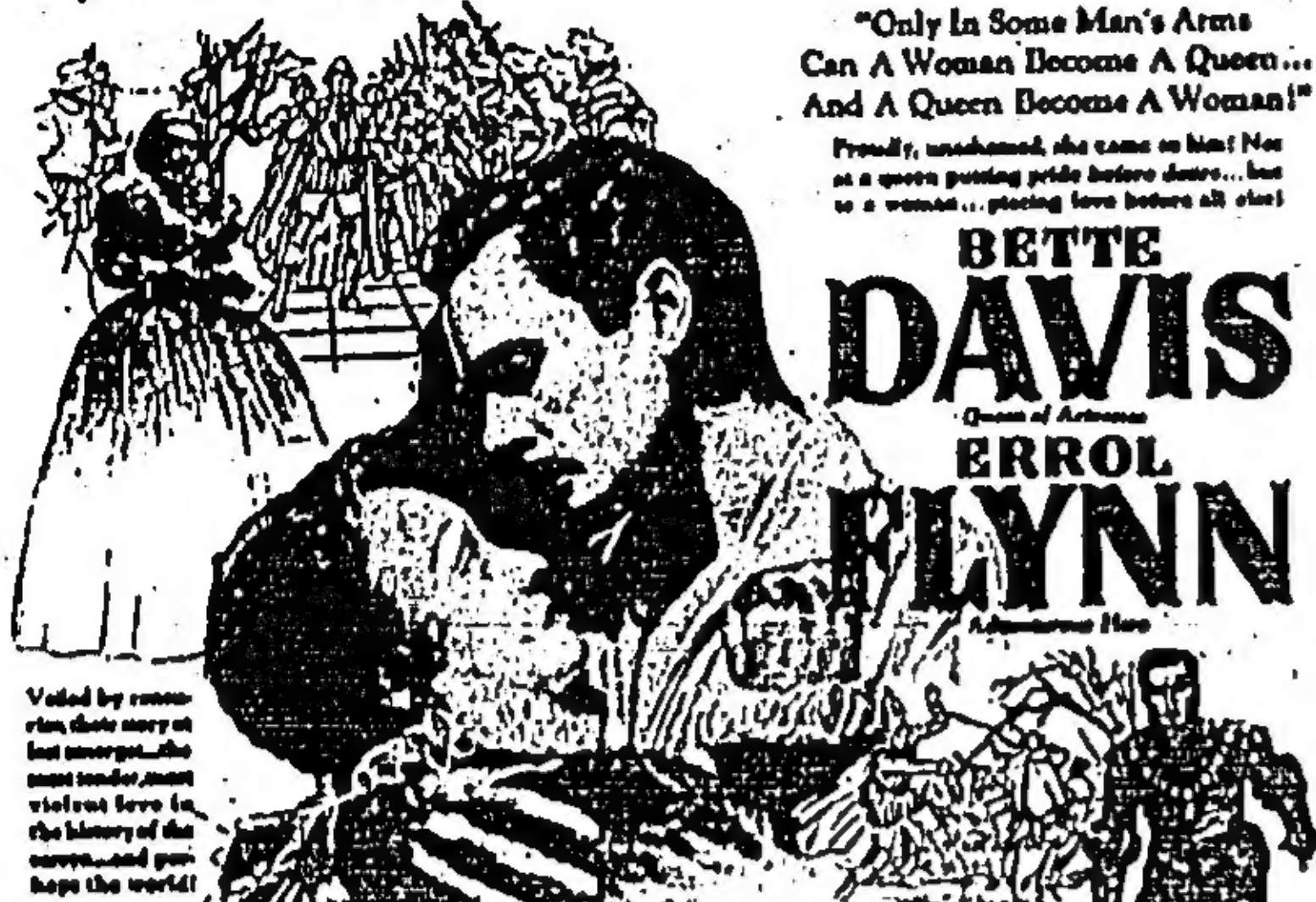
HOTELS

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KING'S

• FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY •
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.
N.B. This film will not be shown anywhere in the Colony for a period of at least Six Months.



THE PRIVATE LIVES OF ELIZABETH AND ESSEX

BETTE DAVIS
ERROL FLYNN

OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND
PART OF THE PROCEEDS TO BE DONATED TO THE B.W.O.F.

AT ROADSHOW PRICES

TO - MORROW
A New Universal Picture
MAE WEST & W. C. FIELDS in
"MY LITTLE CHICKADEE"



TO-DAY ONLY

MARGARET SULLAVAN - JOHN BOLES

in "ONLY YESTERDAY"

A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE

TO - MORROW
MGM Picture
Norma Shearer - Fredric March
"Barretts of Wimpole Street"



• FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY •
THE MOST EXCITING PICTURE THE "DEAD END" KIDS EVER MADE!!!



• TO-MORROW & FRIDAY •
Mutiny of the Murderers on the Isle That Men Forgot!
CONRAD VEIDT
HELEN VINSON in "King of the Damned"
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NAZI LIE DETECTORS

They Are Women And Know The Answers

I SPENT one afternoon recently looking over the strangest card index in the world, writes John Slee, in the London "Daily Herald."

One after another I turned the folders over—"Gloats," "Dark Hints," "Machinations" and "Distortions." It was a creepy business.

I was only in the Anti-Lie Bureau of the Ministry of Information in Bloomsbury.

It was the first time any journalist had been allowed to see Britain's Human Lie Detectors at work.

There are dozens of them—nearly all women—looking for German lies.

Sunday's Prize One
One Human Lie Detector, a pretty brunette, brought in Sunday's prize German Lie with a smile of triumph.

It was a broadcast from a triumph station she had just picked up, and it read—

"According to American technical experts, English aircraft production is only 550 planes a month."

"Pretent German production is estimated to be 1,300 planes a month."

"Only 50 German bombers have been brought down since the war began."

I saw the answer given out. It was issued to all the neutral Press for publication and broadcast, and the B.B.C. broadcast it in 10 languages.

It was also sent to all British embassies and legations for the Press Attaches.

Jugglery
Germany had transposed the figures. It was British plane production that had reached 1,300 planes a month.

The "American technical experts" had cabled this to the United States.

As for the number of German bombers brought down, the German High Command admitted the loss of 85 bombers only recently.

Dozens of lies like this are answered every day by the Anti-Lie Bureau.

Germany broadcasts nearly 250,000 words a day in propaganda, mostly lies, in 27 languages.

"Germany," said Lie Detector No. 1, "answers most of the lies herself by contradictions."

"One day the economic blockade is 'inhuman'; the next day it is 'completely ineffective.' And so on."

For every neutral country there is an expert who decides, when the German lies are detected, whether they are worth answering in that particular country.

AND THIS IS HOW A NAZI LIE IS BORN

HERE IS a little lesson in the technique of lying. It should prove instructive to those who may be inclined to believe the Bremen broadcasts, particularly when "proof" of the statements is blandly given.

A lie in the mouth of a Nazi begins this way:

From the Bremen station.—The Daily Mail reports that British pilots have been questioned by a court-martial, having made false reports of alleged successes.

From "The Daily Mail"—No such report ever published, nor anything resembling it. No court-martial of this description has ever been held.

Now take a lesson in the gentle art of fabrication. Note the words "no court-martial of this description has ever been held."

Invention
A little later Bremen quotes the case of Wing Commander R. G. Blomfield, D.S.O., found gassed before knowing the decision (a) court-martial.

Bremen invents the "fact" that the court-martial was for giving false reports of damage done during a Heligoland raid.

Then follows the charge that The Daily Mail has stated that a number of airmen have been punished for making similar statements.

The Daily Mail repeats its denial. The Air Ministry also issues one. They add that two officers named by the Nazis, far from having been court-martialled, are on active service.

Backing Down
Now comes the supreme twist to the lie:

"Court-martial proceedings are no longer denied," says the Nazi radio. "Clippings from The Mail confirm this."

See how the announcer shifts his ground? Court-martials of the kind



they claim are denied. Then a court-martial—on different grounds—is reported. Therefore, say the Germans, courts-martial are "admitted." The fact that report of one court-martial they add their own version of the reason for it.

And last night, the newspaper Volksischer Beobachter took up the radio story.

It said: "The Daily Mail says two officers were named in connection with the sessions of the court-martial. Then it says there was no court-martial. Then it says the two officers are on active service."

Neat! Then the paper reproduces the report of the suicide of Wing Commander Blomfield.

What About Francke?
It says—truthfully—that the court ant (so did we). It says the officer took his life (so did we).

Then the inference is made that because there was a court-martial the Nazi version of why it was held must be true.

Heading... all lies lead to that. And, in the end, to exposure.

One question we might ask the Volksischer Beobachter:

What happens to Nazis who make false reports? Leading Aircraftman Francke said he sank the Ark Royal. They made him a lieutenant and gave him the Iron Cross, First and Second Class, for "outstanding courage in the face of the enemy." The Ark Royal is still afloat—undamaged.

They do appreciate a good liar!

Y'S MEN'S MEETING
The next meeting of the Y's Men's Club will be a Ladies' Night at the St. Francis Hotel to-morrow at 7.30 p.m. Mr. Wei Tat will speak on "The Book of Changes."

LATE NEWS



• TO-DAY & TO-MORROW •
YOU HAVE SEEN THE HARDYS! NOW MEET THE FITCH FAMILY! JUST AS FUNNY AND ENTERTAINING.



FRIDAY
A Paramount Picture
Rudyard Kipling's
"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED"
Starring RONALD COLMAN

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Medium Sobranie	\$5.50	" " " 50
Weinberg Special No. 1	\$5.00	" " " 50
Navrati No. 2 (Turkish)	\$5.00	" " " 50
Navrati No. 3 (Turkish)	\$4.50	" " " 50
Azarah (Egyptian)	\$4.50	" " " 50
Black Russian Gold	\$4.50	" " " 50
Sobranie Virginia No. 40	\$3.00	" " " 50
Weinberg Special No. 10	\$3.50	" " " 50
Weinberg Special No. 20	\$3.00	" " " 50

PIPE TOBACCO:

Sobranie Mixture	1 oz. tin	2 oz. tin	4 oz. tin
Virginia No. 10	\$1.10	\$2.00	\$3.85
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• TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW •
DARING IN ACTION! BREATH-TAKING IN THRILLS!



FRIDAY
A Paramount Picture
Rudyard Kipling's
"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED"
Starring RONALD COLMAN



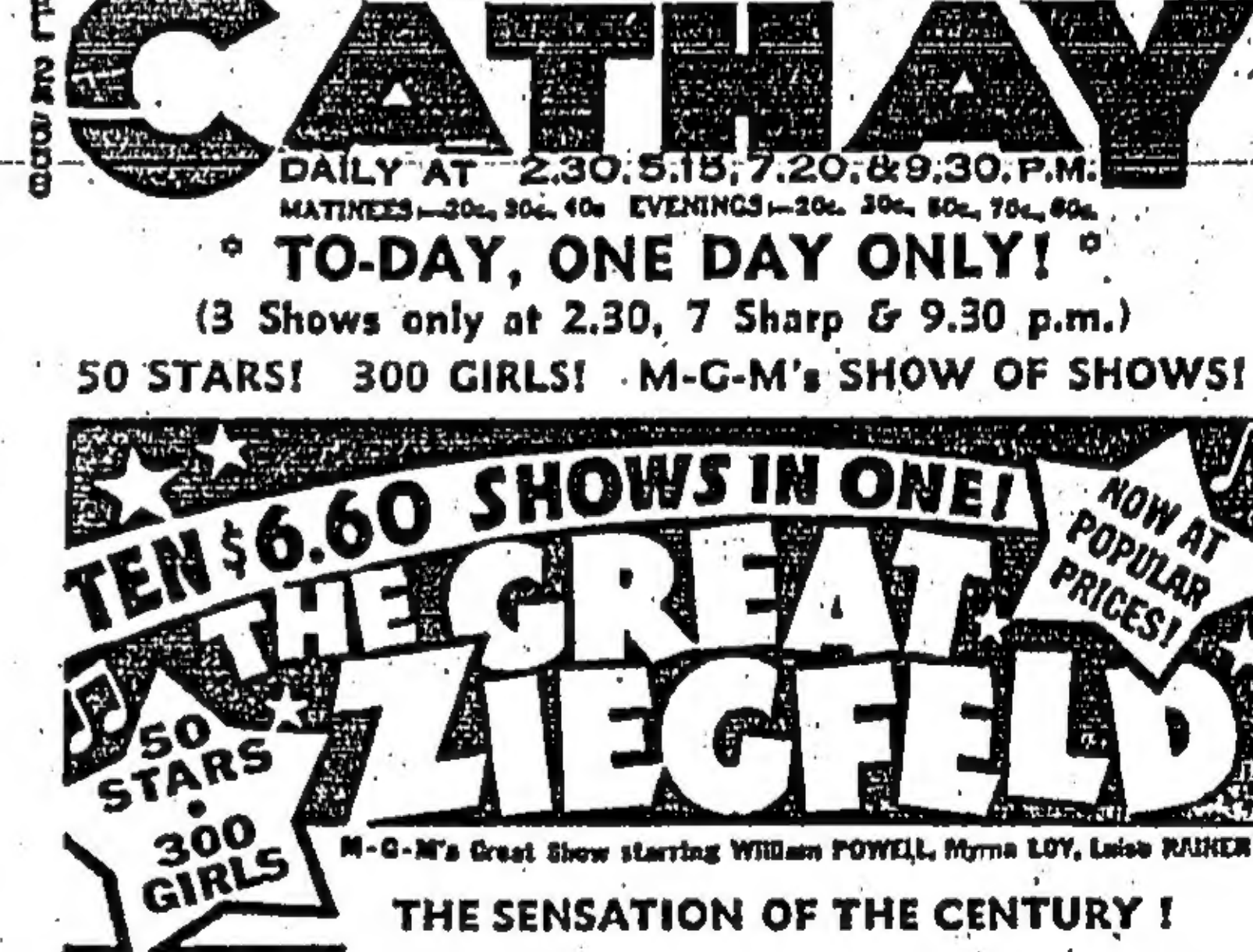
FOR TO-MORROW - FRIDAY - SATURDAY
THE FUNNIEST PICTURE OF THEIR ENTIRE CAREER!



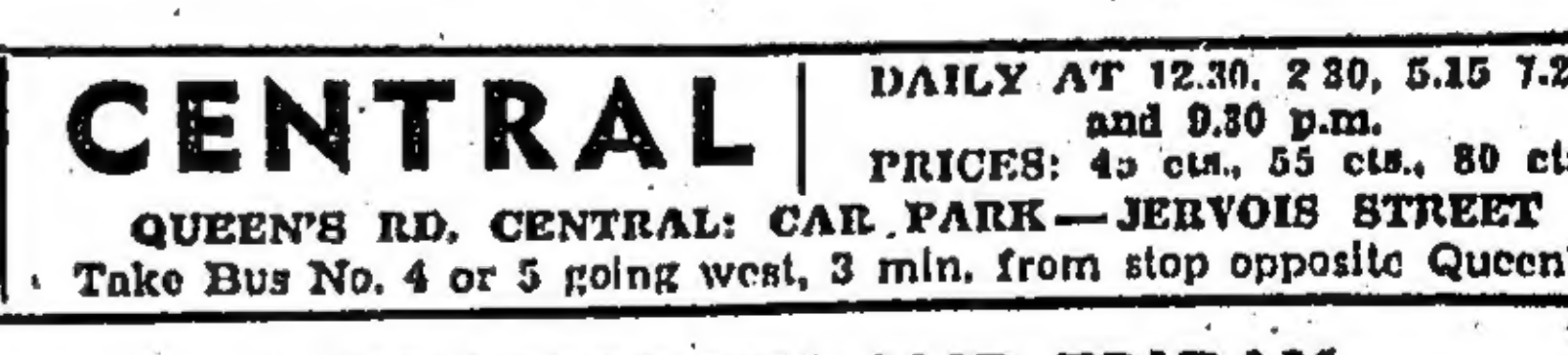
• MATINEES: 20c.-30c. • EVENINGS: 20c.-30c.-50c.-70c. •



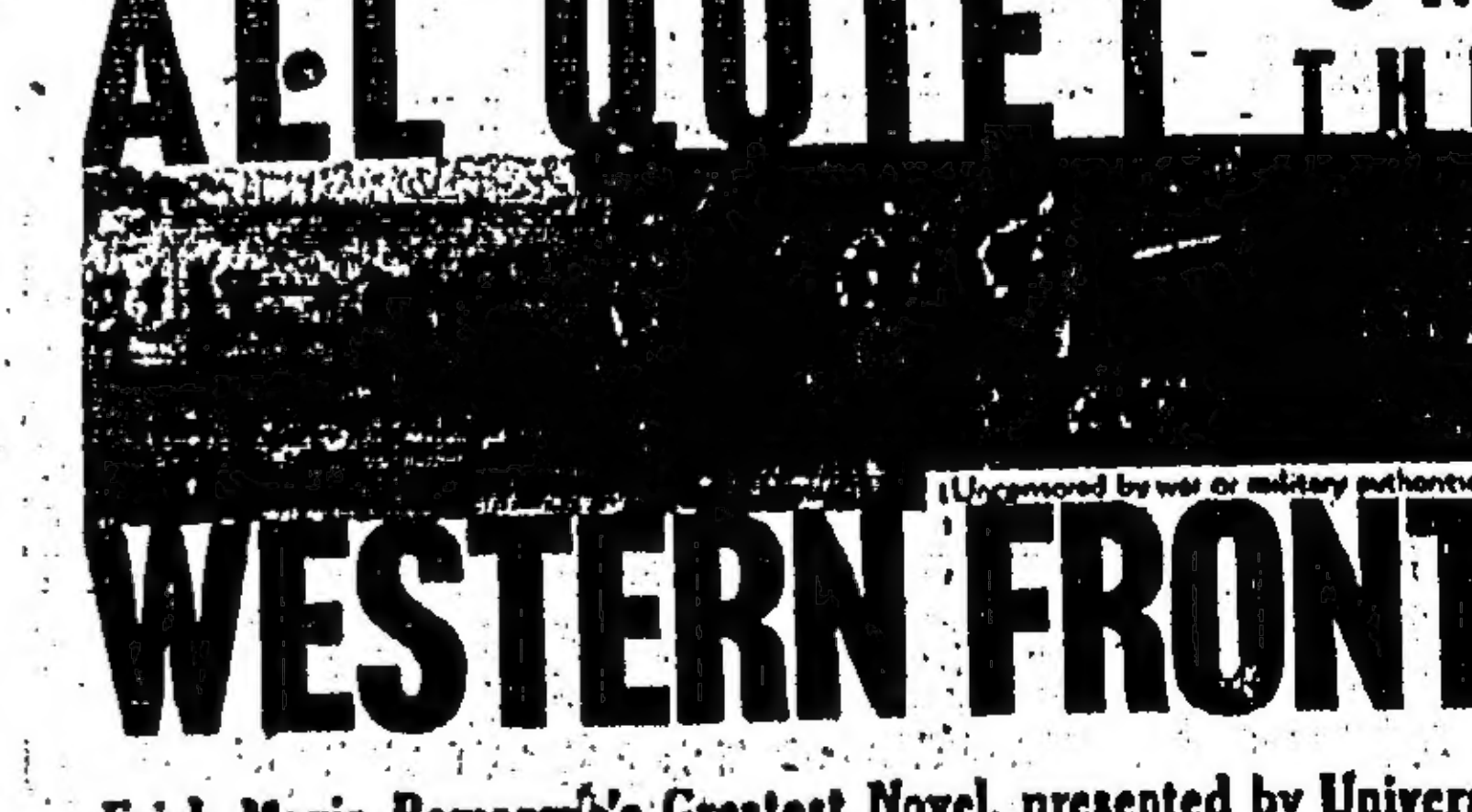
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The drama of a man with a devil's soul!
"MAD LOVE"
Peter Lorre - Frances Drake

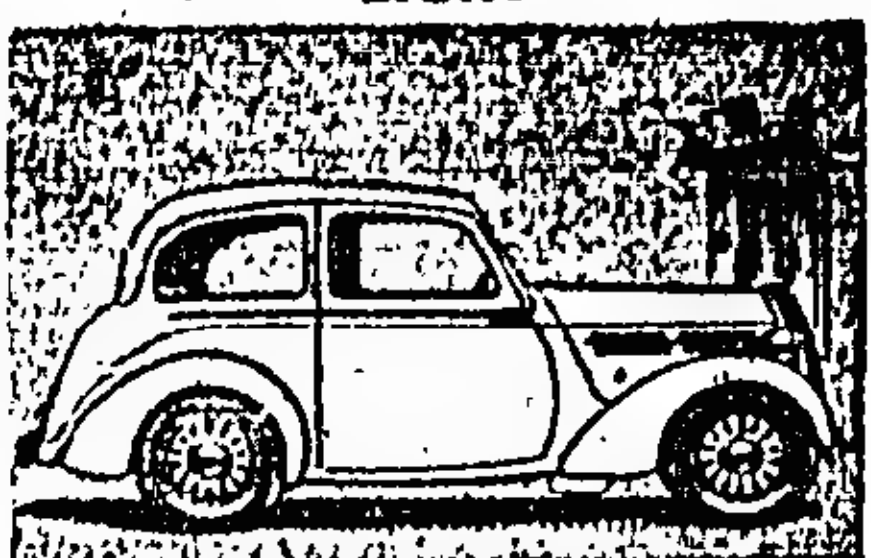


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The Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1851 三拜禮 號四廿月四英港香 WEDNESDAY APRIL 24, 1940. 日七十月三 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS \$30.00 PER ANNUM

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SIMON'S MAMMOTH "WIN THE WAR" TAXATION PLANS

SIR JOHN SIMON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, PRESENTED HIS SECOND WAR-TIME BUDGET IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST NIGHT.

HE ANNOUNCED STAGGERING INCREASES IN DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAXATION. HE IS MAKING FRESH DEMANDS ON ALMOST EVERY SOURCE OF REVENUE FROM HIGHER INCOME TAX, INCREASED SURTAX AND WHAT HE CALLS A NEW "PURCHASE TAX"; TO ADDITIONAL TAXATION ON BEER, SPIRITS AND TOBACCO, AS WELL AS INCREASED CHARGES ON POSTAL, TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH RATES.

THE NEW TAXES IN BRIEF

IN BRIEF, BRITAIN FACES THE FOLLOWING NEW TAXATION TO HELP FINANCE THE PRESENT WAR:

Standard income tax rate increased from 7/- to 7/6d in the £.
Surtax on incomes of £1,500 instead of the previous minimum of £2,000.
One penny a pint increase duty on beer.

One and ninepence increased duty on whiskey, which will make a bottle of whiskey cost 16/- retail price.

Tobacco duties increased by 4/- per pound, equivalent to 3d an ounce, with proportionate increases on cigars.

Excise duties on matches to be doubled, making a box of 50 matches retail at 1½d instead of 1d as at present.

Inland postal rates to be increased from 1½d for two ounces to 2½d. Postcards from 1d to 1½d. Printed papers to be increased by ½d a packet. Newspapers by ½d.

Foreign postal rates for letters increased from 2½d to 3d and for postcards from 1½d to 2d.

No increase in air mail charges.

Inland telephone increase of 15 per cent. as from May 1 for trunk calls, as from July 1 for rentals and miscellaneous charges.

A Purchase Tax in the form of a percentage on the price which will be paid at the stage when the wholesaler is selling to the retailer. Sir John Simon says that the one great advantage in applying the surtax at this point is that it makes it secure that there shall be no purchase tax imposed in respect of goods for export.

SEEKS £1,234,000,000 REVENUE

The Chancellor said that he was seeking to obtain from revenue a total of £1,234,000,000 which was the largest figure ever drawn from taxation in a single year in the history of British finance.

He said this was absolutely necessary because they had to contemplate an expenditure of at least £850,000,000 more than the preceding year.

LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—Continuing his Budget speech, Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, then dealt with the question of how much would be provided by the continuance of the existing taxes at the existing level.

The yield of death duties was estimated at £85,000,000, and stamp duties at £19,000,000. National Defence contributions and the Excess Profit tax, which are alternatives, were estimated to yield £70,000,000.

If there were no Excess Profits tax, they could look for a yield of £20,000,000 from National Defence contributions.

Inland Revenue duties on the existing basis were estimated to yield £250,000,000—an excess of £75,000,000 over what it was last year.

As regards Customs and Excise which produced £400,000,000 in 1939-40, it is estimated on last year's basis to produce this year £420,000,000.

For motor vehicle duties, he estimated revenue at £35,000,000.

To Absorb Post Office Revenue Sir John then dealt with Post Office revenue and disclosed that it had been decided to take the Post Office revenue into the Exchequer.

The machinery operating in the Excess Profits tax was being made more efficient, but it must not be imagined that the changes involved constituted merely a list of concessions to taxpayers. They did not. There would be considerable tax on concerns belonging to depressed industries.

In view of the war conditions, they must postpone the general revaluation of properties for assessment for income tax which otherwise should have been made this year.

Customs Preference Sir John also proposed an amendment of the legislation to deal with certain forms of estate duty avoidance.

In regard to Customs and Excise, Sir John proposed to introduce legislation on two points: (1) To assist

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

Sir Neville Henderson

ON BOMBING BRITAIN: GOERING'S PLEDGE

SEE PAGE FOUR

FIERCE BATTLE RAGING FOR OSLO'S GATEWAY

STOCKHOLM, April 23 (Reuter).—It is reported here that a fierce battle is raging in central Norway for the possession of the gateway to Oslo, where the Gudbrandsdal Valley enters the southern plain near Lillehammer.

British and Norwegian troops are attacking in the direction of Hamar and have reached Noelv, despite strong German resistance.

The messages declare that the Norwegians are being equipped with modern arms from the Allied depots.

Further east, German forces which had been thrusting from Elverum northwards towards Rena, are now reported to be retreating.

Nazis Lose Four Planes

The "Aften Bladet" reported that in the course of Tuesday the Germans lost four aircraft in the same region, of which three fell to the anti-aircraft guns from a British warship, while the fourth made a forced landing in the hills and was burned by the crew whom the Norwegians took prisoner.

Fighting is also reported at Melhus, only 12 miles south of Trondheim.

Nazi Counter-Attack

LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—A War Office communique issued today says that operations in Norway are proceeding in co-operation with the Norwegian forces.

In the south, states the communique, our troops are working in conjunction with the Norwegians.

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

LATEST

New Naval Fight In Skaggerak

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Apr. 24 (UP).—Stockholm-Radio announced that there are reports of another naval engagement in the Skaggerak.

The report quotes fishermen as stating that they heard terrific gunfire off Bohuslan.

Sixty detonations were counted.

See Back Page For Further Late News

Britain's Revenue and Expenditure Since 1913

The income and expenditure of Great Britain for the years since the beginning of the Great War have varied as follows:

	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
1913-14	£198,243,000	£197,493,000	+ £750,000
1914-15	220,694,000	209,414,000	+ 112,280,000
1915-16	235,767,000	230,158,000	+ 5,609,000
1916-17	273,428,000	218,113,000	+ 55,315,000
1917-18	707,235,000	265,221,000	+ 442,014,000
1918-19	889,021,000	279,301,000	+ 609,720,000
1919-20	1,339,571,000	1,065,773,000	+ 273,798,000
1920-21	1,425,985,000	1,195,428,000	+ 230,557,000
1921-22	1,124,880,000	1,079,187,000	+ 45,693,000
1922-23	914,012,000	799,170,946	+ 114,841,054
1923-24	775,894,975	749,970,000	+ 25,924,975
1924-25	752,920,000	749,970,000	+ 2,950,000
1925-26	875,718,000	817,024,000	+ 58,694,000
1926-27	930,935,000	943,640,000	- 12,705,000
1927-28	912,600,000	942,444,000	- 29,844,000
1928-29	995,000,000	1,033,000,000	- 38,000,000
1929-30	1,234,000,000	2,666,000,000	- 1,432,000,000

BRITISH BOMB OSLO FOR 2 1/2 HOURS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

MELLERUD, April 24 (UP).—Allied planes bombed Oslo for 2½ hours this morning. The attack started shortly after midnight.

Squadron after squadron of British and French planes swept over the northern suburbs of the former Norwegian capital, unloading their bombs on the air-port at Fornebo.

Before the attack, leaflets were dropped on the city, warning the civilian populace to evacuate or to remain in their cellars.

One of the bombs miscarried and landed in the centre of the city near the Continental Hotel causing considerable damage.

This was the only evidence of an explosion inside the city.

City Blacked Out The city was blacked-out all night and heavy anti-aircraft fire greeted the Allied machines.

The German authorities refused to permit any civilians to evacuate the city, even after the leaflets were first dropped by two French planes.

The populace was informed that they were to ignore the leaflets which

were purely bluff on the part of the enemy.

Evacuation Provented

In order to prevent evacuation, the Germans doubled their guards at the railway stations and at all roads leading out of the city.

The leaflets were printed in Norwegian and French. They said: "We are coming to help you."

"Evacuate to the country."

"We do not intend to bomb the city, but our attack will be centred on the Oslo airfield. Do not be afraid."

I have just returned from Oslo after cycling through the German and Norwegian lines north of Kongsvinger.

ENORMOUS BURDEN

Budget Strikes At Man-In-The-Street

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Apr. 24 (UP).—Britain's first full War Budget appears to have been deliberately designed to hit the average man and woman, not once, but again and again, until the Exchequer has mopped up taxes and loans totalling £2,667,000,000.

This colossal amount is the equivalent of 42 per cent. of this year's estimated national income of £6,000,000,000.

At first glance there seems to be a big shift from direct taxation, such as income tax and surtaxes, to indirect taxation.

Inflation Feared

Normally, the Chancellor of the Exchequer aims at sharing direct taxation and indirect taxation equally. Sir John Simon's speech has plainly shown, however, that the Government, fearful of inflation, is determined to curb popular expenditure as much as possible.

Offsetting whatever disturbance the numerous consumption taxes—including the new and novel Sales Tax—may cause, there will be huge relief at the fact that the Government has definitely turned down the scheme for compulsory lending.

ANZAC DAY IN H.K.

Australian Sailors To Take Part

Nearly a hundred Australian Officers and ratings now stationed with the China Squadron will participate in the Anzac Day ceremonies at the Cenotaph in Hongkong to-morrow.

It is interesting to note that these Australians were the first people to leave Australia for active service after the outbreak of the war. They have been stationed in the Far East since last September.

Wreaths On Cenotaph

Wreaths will be laid on behalf of the Australian naval personnel now in Hongkong. For many Anzac Day will have a peculiar significance, for it was the day on which their fathers received their baptism of fire, and in many cases fell, in the famous Gallipoli Landing 25 years ago.

Wreaths are also to be laid by the Australian and New Zealand Association, by representatives of the Army, and by the local residents who served in the first Australian Infantry Force—precursors of the 2nd A.I.F. now in Egypt and Palestine—and by other local residents.

The Cenotaph ceremony will take place at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Warm Reception Awaits Nazi Parachute Troops

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, April 23 (UP).—If Germany's doomed battalions of parachute troops attempt to invade Britain by plane they will meet with a warm reception.

Britain is prepared to meet any attempted German invasion by this or any other method, Mr. Oliver Stanley, the Minister for War, told the House of Commons to-night.

The statement was made in response to a question by Mr. Burton, a Conservative Member, who cited the "wonderful manner, in which machine-guns and collapsible cycles

were landed by parachute by the Germans in Norway."

Answering a supplementary question, Mr. B. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that no apprehensions were felt in England that persons in the United Kingdom were available to the Nazis to facilitate the landing of a German expeditionary force.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, One Half Set of three pieces Spanish Design. Apply Mrs. J. A. Shaw, 632, The Peak. Phone 29240.

CHINA POSTAGE STAMPS. Printed by Chung Hwa, Dah Tung and Commercial Press for sale at Green & Co., No. 10 Wyndham Street, Hongkong. Established 1896.

"HONGKONG AS REVEALED BY THE CAMERA." Second Edition. Over 60 excellent views of the Colony. Price \$1.50. Obtainable at Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Hongkong Travel Bureau or from the Publishers, South China Morning Post, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

POST OFFICE

INWARD MAILS

Air Mail by "Air France Direct Service"—Paris date, 17th April.

Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date 17th April.

Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 16th April.

Australia and Manila Apr. 24.

Canton Apr. 24.

Shanghai Apr. 24.

Strait Apr. 24.

Australia and Manila Apr. 25.

Canton Apr. 25.

Shanghai Apr. 25.

Strait Apr. 25.

Japan and Shanghai Apr. 25.

Sulou Apr. 25.

Shanghai Apr. 25.

Singapore, Amoy and Swatow Apr. 25.

U.S.A. and Manila—(San Francisco date, 31st March) Apr. 25.

Manila Apr. 25.

Europe via Suez and Straits—(London date, 10th March) Apr. 26.

OUTWARD MAILS

Wednesday, April 24

Bangkok 12.30 p.m.

Japan 7 p.m.

Straits 7.00 p.m.

Air Mail for Indo-China, Iran, and France (Paris and Northern Provinces only) by the "Air France Airways Direct Service"—due Paris 2nd May

K.P.O.

Reg. 5 p.m.

Ord. 5.30 p.m.

G.P.O.

Reg. 5 p.m.

Ord. 7 p.m.

Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu and U.S.A. by the "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—due San Francisco, 1st May.

K.P.O.

Reg. Apr. 24, 5 p.m.

Ord. Apr. 24, 5.30 p.m.

G.P.O.

Reg. Apr. 24, 5 p.m.

Ord. Apr. 24, 7 p.m.

Thursday, Apr. 25

Canton 7.15 a.m.

Amoy 10 a.m.

Parcels only for Tientsin 12.30 p.m.

Shanghai (Europe only) 1 p.m.

Shanghai and Japan 1.30 p.m.

Fort Bayard 2.30 p.m.

Hilphong 3.00 p.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JARDINE, MATHESON &
CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—

The Hon. General Secretary, H.K.S.P.C., Old City Hall, The Inspector, 49, Pokfulam Road, 1st floor.

The Inspector, 82, Stone Nullah Lane, 2nd floor.

The Inspector, 12, Sai Yeung Choi St., Kowloon.

The Inspector, 62, Argyle St., Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society. The Informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary issued yesterday says:

There was a shade more of a turnover during the day, aided by a line of Lunds at 38 3/4 and some Unions at 50 1/2.

Buyers

H.K. Banks \$1,500

H.K. Fire Insurances \$172

Douglases \$120

Docks \$15.60

Providents \$4.35

H.K. Lunds \$36 3/4

Electricity \$69 1/2

Telephones (Old) \$28.80

Cement \$17

Dairy \$21.60

Watsons \$9.35

Lane Crawford \$7.00

Wm. Powell \$1

Entertainments \$7

Sellers

Docks Cum. Rts. \$22

H.K. Lunds \$37

Electricity \$69 1/2

Telephones (Old) \$29

Telephones (New) \$10.40

Watsons \$9 1/2

Sales

H.K. Banks \$1,500

Unions \$50 1/2

H.K. Fire Insurances \$175

H.K. Mines & Cts. \$30 1/2

China Lights (Old) \$8.05

Electricity \$65 1/2

Telephones (Old) \$29

H.K. Ropes \$5.55

Lane Crawford \$8

ZURICH AS FINANCIAL CAPITAL

Safest Place In War-Torn Europe

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

NEW YORK, April 24 (UP).

There is much mention in Wall Street of Zurich becoming the war-time financial capital of Europe.

The Swiss banking and financial city is regarded as Europe's safest haven for tangible capital and property which can be easily moved in times of war.

Wall Street is critical of the official restrictions which prevent the London and Paris stock exchanges from truly reflecting supply and demand.

Amsterdam remains a free market for stocks and bonds, but the grain markets have practically disappeared as a result of restrictions imposed by the Hague.

A transfer to a government-controlled Bourse at Zurich, supplemented by similar markets at Basle and Geneva, is possible if Holland becomes involved in the war.

British Oil For Japan

Searching Questions In House Of Commons

LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).

In the House of Commons today, Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, Secretary for Mines, was asked to state how much oil was sold and delivered to Japan by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company between September, 1939, and March, 1940.

He was asked to give the Government holdings in the Company and to state whether the sales had been made with the knowledge of the Government. He was also asked whether price concessions were involved.

In replying, Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd said that the company supply quantities of Iranian oil to Japan on a purely commercial basis.

Although the Government have a majority holding in the Company they had announced that their policy was not to interfere with the commercial activity of the Company.

"I regret, therefore, that it is impossible to give the details asked," he added.

He did not reply to a question asking if he were aware that transactions of this kind gave a very bad impression in the United States where the actions of His Majesty's Government or the actions of the Company were watched very closely.

Mr. Hugh Dalton asked if Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd could give an assurance that this oil was not getting to Germany directly or indirectly.

"Not without notice," he replied.

SWEDEN UPSETS GOEBBELS

BERLIN, Apr. 23 (Reuter).

The free Swedish Press has again aroused the spleen of Dr. Goebbels owing to its comments on Nazi methods.

The "Svenska Dagbladet" is said to have recently stated the Nazi airman machine-gunned women and children as they fled across the fields near Trondheim.

The Nazi controlled Press and Radio are now threatening Sweden with punishment unless she stops this atrocity propaganda.

Colony's Effort For B.W.O.F.

During the month of March, the British War Organisation Fund (Hongkong) remitted £1,000 (equivalent to \$16,205.93) to St. Dunston's.

This was the biggest item of expenditure for the month, which totalled \$17,711.57.

Donations and subscriptions for March totalled \$19,980.36.

The balance in hand is \$68,122.78, an increase of \$2,702.79 over the previous month's balance.

Charity Show For War Orphans

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

CHUNGKING, Apr. 14 (UP).

Lady Kerr Clark, Kerr, the beautiful wife of Britain's Ambassador to China, is sponsoring a charity show for the benefit of Madame Chiang Kai-shek's war orphans on May 1.

For the occasion, "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" is being screened in China's war-time capital for the first time.

The proceeds will be presented to Madame Chiang.

FOR THE SPORTSMAN

a. b. c.

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SIMON'S MAMMOTH "WIN THE WAR" TAXATION PLANS

FROM PAGE ONE

export trade by improving the conditions on which drawback was payable on exported goods which had been subject, on importation, to duty.

The proposal would relate to a margin of preference on Empire sugar, the stability of which was related to the operation of the International Sugar Agreement of 1937.

The object of the legislation would be to make it clear that the present preference would continue to the end of August, 1942, the period originally contemplated under the Agreement.

It was, however, necessary to impose additional taxes to increase the total of £11,330,000 of revenue which would be produced if they confined themselves to the provisions enforced last year.

Direct and Indirect Taxation. Sir John said he must, therefore, look both to direct and indirect taxation.

Sir John continued: "In the field of direct taxation, I must bring into actual operation proposals for increasing the standard rates and reducing allowances, which I indicated in advance last September.

"I think that we should not limit our view to the standard alone. Accordingly, I propose in the Finance Bill to raise the standard rate of income tax from seven shillings to seven shillings six pence. These are very severe increases which put a heavier burden on direct taxation in this country than the direct tax-payer has ever been called to pay before.

"The standard rate tax will have been increased within a single year from five shillings and six pence to seven shillings and six pence. With the surtax added, the maximum rate will reach 17 shillings in the pound.

All-Time Record. "Nothing on this scale has ever been approached before, whether in war or peace. The highest previous rate of income tax was six shillings in 1919 and with surtax added, the maximum during the last war was 10s. 6d in the pound."

Sir John gave illustrations of the effects of the proposed taxation, saying that a married man without children, if he earned £300 a year, would pay £15 income tax instead of £7 last year and £5 the year before.

If he earned £400 a year, he would pay £30 12s. 6d. instead of £17. 10s. last year and £12. 12s. 6d. the year before.

The £600 a year man would pay £92. 16s. 3d. instead of £73. 10s. last year and £56. 12s. 6d. the year before.

These changes, together with minor ones, would produce in this year from direct taxation, £42,500,000 and in a full year £61,750,000.

Moro Surtax. Another change was in respect of surtax, which for 1940-41, he proposed should be charged on incomes in excess of £1,500 a year instead of £2,000. It did not increase the tax payable this year by those with incomes between £1,500 and £2,000, but it made it possible to do so in 12 months' time.

In the realm of indirect taxation, he proposed to add to the existing duties on beer, spirits, tobacco and matches.

The increase on beer would be roughly equivalent to one penny per pint, which would take effect from tomorrow.

This increase in beer duty, he estimated, would produce £18,000,000 in a full year and £15,000,000 in the current financial year.

Whisky To Cost 16s. A Bottle. The spirit duty would be increased by 15 per cent proof gallon making it 97s. 6d.

The ruling price for a bottle of whisky was 14s. 3d. and the increase would be equivalent to the addition of 1s. 9d.

Sir John Simon thanked the French Government for agreeing to waive their treaty rights and permit the increase to apply to French and other imported spirits.

The increased duty on spirits, which was to take effect from tomorrow, would yield £7,000,000 for a full year and £6,500,000 for this year.

Tobacco Increases

The tobacco duty would be increased from tomorrow by 4s. per pound or 3d. an ounce with corresponding increases in other duties such as on cigars.

This increase following the two increases last year was severe but in the existing financial circumstances there was no escape from this addition.

The increased yield from the extra tobacco duty, he estimated at £23,000,000 for a full year and £21,000,000 for this year.

With regard to matches it was proposed to double the excise duties and make corresponding additions to customs duties.

A box of fifty matches now costing a penny would cost 1 1/2d.

These proposals, which would take effect from April 29, would produce this year rather more than £3,500,000 and in a full year £4,000,000.

There would be countervailing increases in duties on mechanical lighters.

Increased Postal Charges. Regarding the post office charge the general scheme was to increase certain initial postal charges but to leave all charges for excess weight untouched.

The initial rates for Inland Post would be increased as follows: Letters to two ounces from 11 1/2d to 2 1/2d.

For postcards from 1d to 2d.

For printed papers by 3 1/2d. per packet.

For newspapers by 1/2d.

There would be similar increases for letters and postcards in the Imperial Post except that the present rates would be retained for correspondence with the forces overseas.

The rates for Foreign Post will increase as follows: For letters from 2 1/2d. to 3d. For postcards from 1 1/2d. to 2d.

Neither in the Imperial nor Foreign Post were any increases proposed for other classes of mail in view of the importance of those services to the export trade.

No Air Mail Increases.

There would be no increased charges in air mail.

It was also proposed to make some changes in postage charge on postal orders.

All these postal changes would produce this year £10,400,000 and in a full year would produce £11,400,000.

Inland telephone services there would be a general increase of 15 per cent on all charges to subscribers with exchange facilities and to users of telephones with coin boxes.

This was to take effect from May 1 in the case of trunk calls and all calls from public call offices and from the 1st of June in the case of local and miscellaneous charges.

For private telephone services there would be an increase of 25 per cent. to take effect from July 1.

Inland telephone charges were estimated to produce this year just over £2,000,000 and in a full year £2,850,000.

In the inland telegraph service there would be a fixed additional charge of 3d. on each ordinary priority or greetings telegram on each night telegraph letters and on each page of press telegrams.

There would also be an increase of 25 per cent. for private telegraph services to operate from July 1.

These increases in inland telegraph services were estimated to yield £1,600,000 this year and £2,400,000 in a full year.

No increases were proposed in charges for overseas telegraph and telephony services which were necessarily limited in war time.

All increases in post office charges, taken together, were estimated to yield £12,500,000 this year and £14,500,000 in a full year.

Purchase Tax. Sir John Simon then referred to "a novel proposal" to provide additional revenue.

He proposed to call it a Purchase Tax.

"Sales taxes of different kinds are in operation in a large number of countries and in most of the Dominions. I think, but the methods and machinery differ considerably.

"The one I am about to propose is a purchase tax in a form of percentage on the price which will be paid at the stage when the wholesaler is selling to the retailer. One great advantage in applying the tax at this point is that it makes it easy to secure that there shall be no purchase tax imposed in respect of the goods for export."

"There is a strenuous drive under the President of the Board of Trade," continued Sir John, "to increase our exports."

At the same time it is necessary to discourage unnecessary spending at home.

"The purchase tax won't touch the raw material in industry.

"Another exception is that there will be no purchase tax on foodstuffs including drink, foodstuffs whether for human or animal consumption."

"There will also be no purchase tax in articles already subject to heavy duty as tobacco or petrol or in respect of services such as fuel gas, electricity, or water."

"Subsequent legislation will provide for the detail and imposition of the tax and the rate at which it will be applied to be determined by a resolution made in the House of Commons."

£101,000,000 Yield. The yield of extra taxation in the current year, he said, would total £101,000,000.

To that must be added £1,113,000,000 as revenue from taxation on last year's basis.

It was thus estimated that the total contribution from revenue was £1,214,000

MAGAZINE PAGE

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"We've been watching your work on the left rear hub cap, Putnam—we think you're ripe for promotion to the right front spring-shackle bolt!"

The Stamp Collector

FEMININE ISSUES IN NETHERLANDS GUIANA

Surinam, more familiarly known as Dutch Guiana, is a colony of the Netherlands situated on the northeastern coast of South America, lying between French Guiana and British Guiana. Since the time the Panama Canal was opened to commerce, Aug. 15, 1915, large numbers of far Eastern peoples have settled in the West Indies and in certain parts of South America. Surinam (the Dutch spelling is "Suriname") has recently issued a set of semi-postal stamps depicting four different types of these non-European residents, as represented by women. The 2½c. plus 2c. (green), portrays the Creole type; the 3c. plus 2c. (brown), the Japanese; the 5c. plus 3c. (blue), the Hindustani; and the 7½c. plus 5c. (brown), the Native Indian.

A collection of such stamps picturing native women from all parts of the world is a fascinating study, not only of the dress, but of the hair fashions and millinery tastes of different sections.

There are the Ubangi, the Babu, the Babuende, and the Mangbetu women of the Congo; the Pangolin women of Gabon; the Maori maid of New Zealand; the Sumoan and Tahitian maids of the South Seas; and many others.

In comparison we have the typical young ladies from the various districts of Germany, of Austria, of Rumania, of Russia, and of Switzerland. A veritable array of feminine beauty and charm lies hidden within the pages of a well-ordered album; and a search will bring to light not only feminine

types, but women of history, of romance, and of power.

Recent Issues

Colombia—A special set of stamps of small format has been issued for money-raising purposes. These stamps are of six values, and the funds are to be used to assist in financing the new post office building "Palace of Communications." The design shows a view of the structure.

Dominican Republic—A series of stamps marking the anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union will appear about April 14. The design will bear the map of the Western Hemisphere, with flags on either side and the dates 1890-1940.

Yugoslavia—A new semi-postal set of stamps of five values is reported as having been placed on sale. The surtax is to be used as a fund for postal employees.

Nicaragua—A special set of stamps has been issued to commemorate the two World's Fairs in the United States and President Sonora's visit.

Turkey—The 100th anniversary of the birth of Naimik Kemal, poet and patriot, has been observed with a set of four stamps commemorating the event. The stamps bear a full face likeness of the poet, and below are the dates 1840-1898.

United States—The 50th anniversary of the Pony Express will be celebrated this year, and interested parties are endeavouring to persuade the Post Office Department to issue a stamp for the occasion. This year also marks the 100th anniversary of the establishment of Fort Sutter, at Sacramento, California.

As Fort Sutter was the western terminus of the Pony Express, it may be possible that a stamp will be issued to commemorate both events. The Pony Express made its initial trip from St. Joseph, Mo., on April 3, 1859; and this was one of the outstanding events in the nation's postal history.

Spotting the Rank CAPTAIN (E) and ENGINEER CAPTAIN

Captain (E) is the modern version of the older rank of Engineer Captain.

Over 30 years ago this rank was known as Inspector of Machinery and two survivors of this rank may still be found in the Retired List, with one Captain (E) and 337 Engineer Captains.

Of the 51 Captains (E) on the Active List several are employed as Fleet Engineer Officers on the staffs of Commanders-in-Chief; some as First Assistants to the Managers of the engineering departments of dockyards; and others at the Admiralty, in the departments of the Engineer-in-Chief, of the Director of Naval Ordnance, or of the Director of Aircraft Maintenance.

Others are engaged at Woolwich Arsenal or elsewhere on the inspection of gun mountings.

by Vice-Admiral HARPER

Former member of Anglo-American Arbitration Board and former Director of Navigation at the Admiralty. Compiler of the official record of the Battle of Jutland, and Naval Assessor to the House of Lords.

THE laws governing the conduct of war at sea are drawn up by international agreement, to which all civilised nations have subscribed. Germany, as is well known, has been deliberately and systematically trampling on these laws.

We regulate not by breaking the laws ourselves but by the legitimate means made possible by our control at sea.

We have now tightened up the blockade, both naval and economic. What is Germany's answer? To flout still more cynically the laws of the sea by attacking defenceless ships, both British and neutral, without warning and without making provision for the safety of those on board by machine-gunning innocent fishing boats and by attempting to murder the men who man our lightships and lighthouses.

When dealing with a belligerent like Germany more drastic action is required by neutrals whose ships have been sunk and crews murdered than the feeble protests to which we have become accustomed.

If in such circumstances a neutral will not, cannot or dare not act to uphold the treaties to which he himself was a signatory, there seems to be no other course but to meet illegality with justifiable measures. The drastic action now taken by the Allies is, in my opinion, fully justified.

IT is recognised by all civilised nations that minelaying is a legitimate method of offence or defence in war. Mine laying, be it noted—not the indiscriminate sowing of floating mines by Germany on the high seas, where these terrible engines of war may bring death to the innocent as well as to the enemy.

No nation worthy to be called civilised would lay mines in such a manner. In one's own territorial waters minefields can be laid at will and in secret provided due precautions are taken to ensure that innocent neutral ships entering or leaving those waters are piloted in safety through the danger zone.

Minefields may also, of course, be secretly laid by a belligerent in the territorial waters or harbours of the enemy. If this very difficult and hazardous operation can be carried out.

Due notice must always be given of the position of any minefield laid outside territorial waters, and if such mines are laid by us full information of the areas rendered dangerous is announced publicly.

NOW we come to the recent laying of mines not in our own territorial waters, not on the high seas, but in the territorial waters of a friendly but neutral nation.

What are territorial waters? It has long been recognised that a nation has territorial rights over a strip of sea round her coasts, and in the days when the extreme range of cannon was a mere league a distance of three nautical miles was universally accepted as the limit of territorial waters.

Outside that limit lie the high seas. And there is a definite dividing line in civil as well as in international law between the two. There is no general law which forbids belligerent ships, whether warships or merchantmen, passing through territorial waters provided no warlike action takes place therein. But neutral States may prohibit such passage unless the waters form part of a highway for international traffic.

THE Norwegian Foreign Minister stated before the German invasion that it was out of the question to treat one side differently from the other, and also that the free passage of merchant ships through Norwegian territory is more to the advantage of England than of Germany.

There is more in this than would appear at first sight. British merchant ships are passing through Norwegian territorial waters only for the purpose of entering or leaving Norwegian harbours.

What were the German ships doing? They were creeping down hundreds of miles of the coast steering a devious course in and out of the bays and inlets so as to keep within three miles of the shore. Such a track is not a recognised highway for international traffic.

Did they follow such a route in peace time? No. The neutrality



OUR MINES ARE LEGAL

of Norway, was abused by the Nazis long before their armies violated its territory. Her weakness was used as a method whereby our legitimate control of the high seas can be considerably stiffened.

ARTICLE 2 of Hague Convention V provides that "belligerents are forbidden to move across the territory of a neutral Power troops or convoys of either munitions of war or supplies."

"The reference in this article to convoys of munitions or supplies is not a mere technicality. It is the expression of the general customary principle that as soon as the transport assumes the complexion of a venture organised by the belligerent or under his control it loses the character of mere transit of goods whose passage is not prohibited."

This principle was illustrated, from a different angle, when during the World War Great Britain strongly objected to the passage through Holland of metals from Belgium (then under German occupation) to Germany, and of sand and gravel from Germany to Belgium. The same principle was again illustrated in 1921 when Germany prohibited the passage through the Kiel Canal of the Wimbledon, a ship carrying munitions to Poland, at that time engaged in a war with Russia.

"The Permanent Court of International Justice held that the prohibition was contrary to the express terms of Article 380 of the Treaty of Versailles, which provided that the Canal shall be open

to vessels of commerce and of war of all States at peace with Germany."

"BUT it is of interest to note the insistence of the German Judge in that case that the transit of the ship in question through the Kiel Canal was contrary to the Hague Convention because 'the dispatch of war material, even when not under military control or escort, is to be considered as a conveyance in the sense of Article 2 of the Convention when it does not take place as the result of a commercial transaction, but when the belligerent himself assumes the double capacity of consignor and consignee, no matter whether the transport is effected by means of private ships.'"

"It is probable that in so far as the transit of iron ore and similar contraband goods through Norwegian territorial waters is throughout under the direct control of the German Government it is a transit which Norway is bound to prevent."

By laying mines we merely did the job that Norway was bound, by international law, to do.

The laying of mines in Norwegian waters was a war-like action, but this was not done secretly or with any intention of hampering Norway's legitimate trade.

Full publicity was given to the position of the danger zone. If ordinary care was observed no innocent ship was endangered. The Nazis have been using these waters for an illegitimate purpose and Norway was unable to prevent it.

Crossword Puzzle

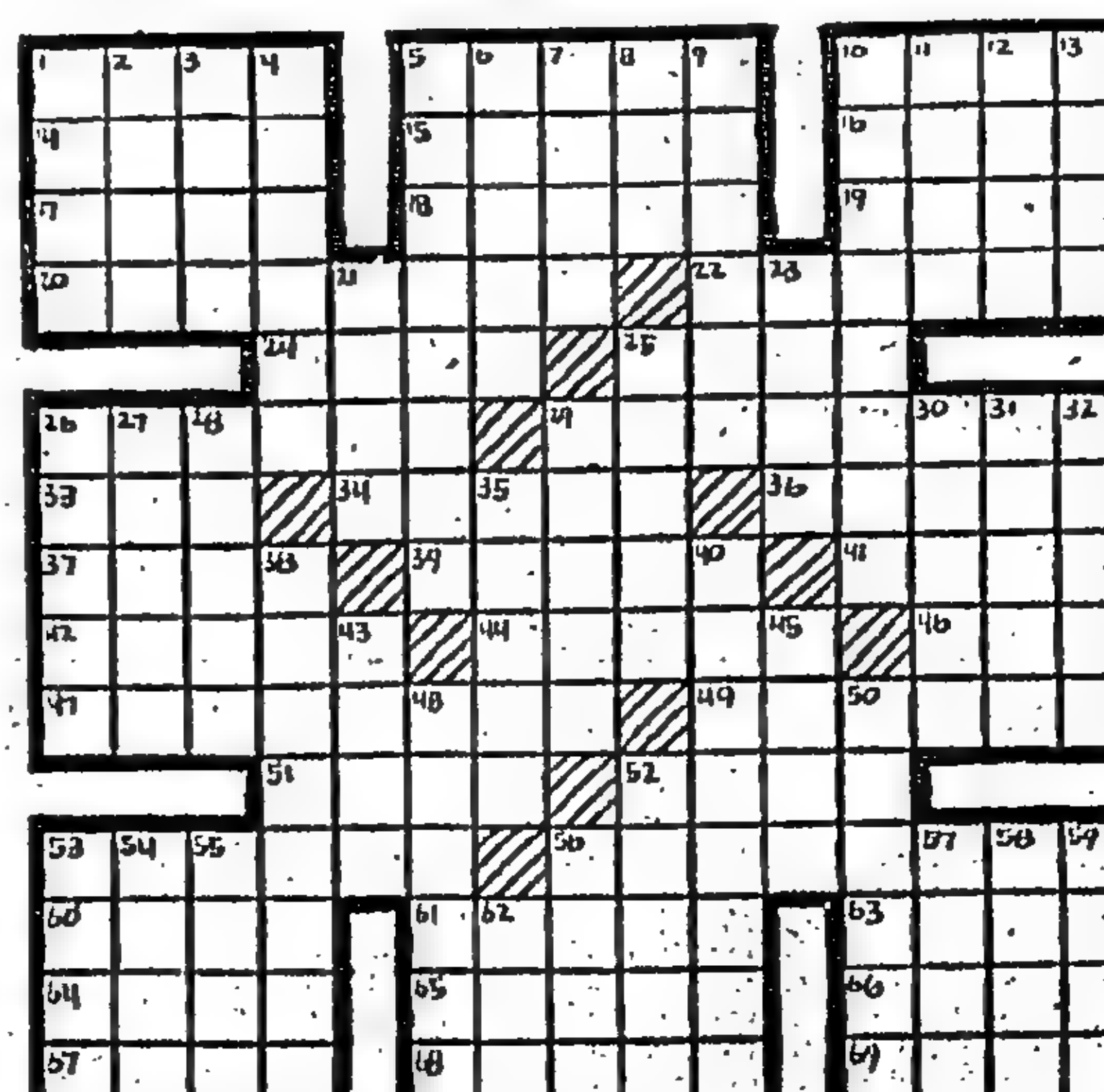
By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS

- 1-Biblical kingdom
- 2-Plant of banana family
- 3-Route used by mail
- 4-Recently deceased
- 5-Path of light
- 6-Medley
- 7-Piece of fabric
- 8-Piece of fabric
- 9-Strong drink
- 10-Large body of water
- 11-Unit of electric motor
- 12-Wandering
- 13-Unit of poker deck
- 14-Without dampness
- 15-For each thing
- 16-Period of hatching
- 17-Runs slowly
- 18-Come into operation
- 19-On the ocean
- 20-Injury from hot fluid
- 21-Being to stand still
- 22-Confession of faith
- 23-Large body of water
- 24-Man's name
- 25-Letter again to liquid from heat
- 26-Scourge
- 27-Violent disturbance
- 28-Those who sleep
- 29-Small collection of
- 30-Mercenary
- 31-Who whose name led all the rest
- 32-White substance of various system (Latin)
- 33-Wear away

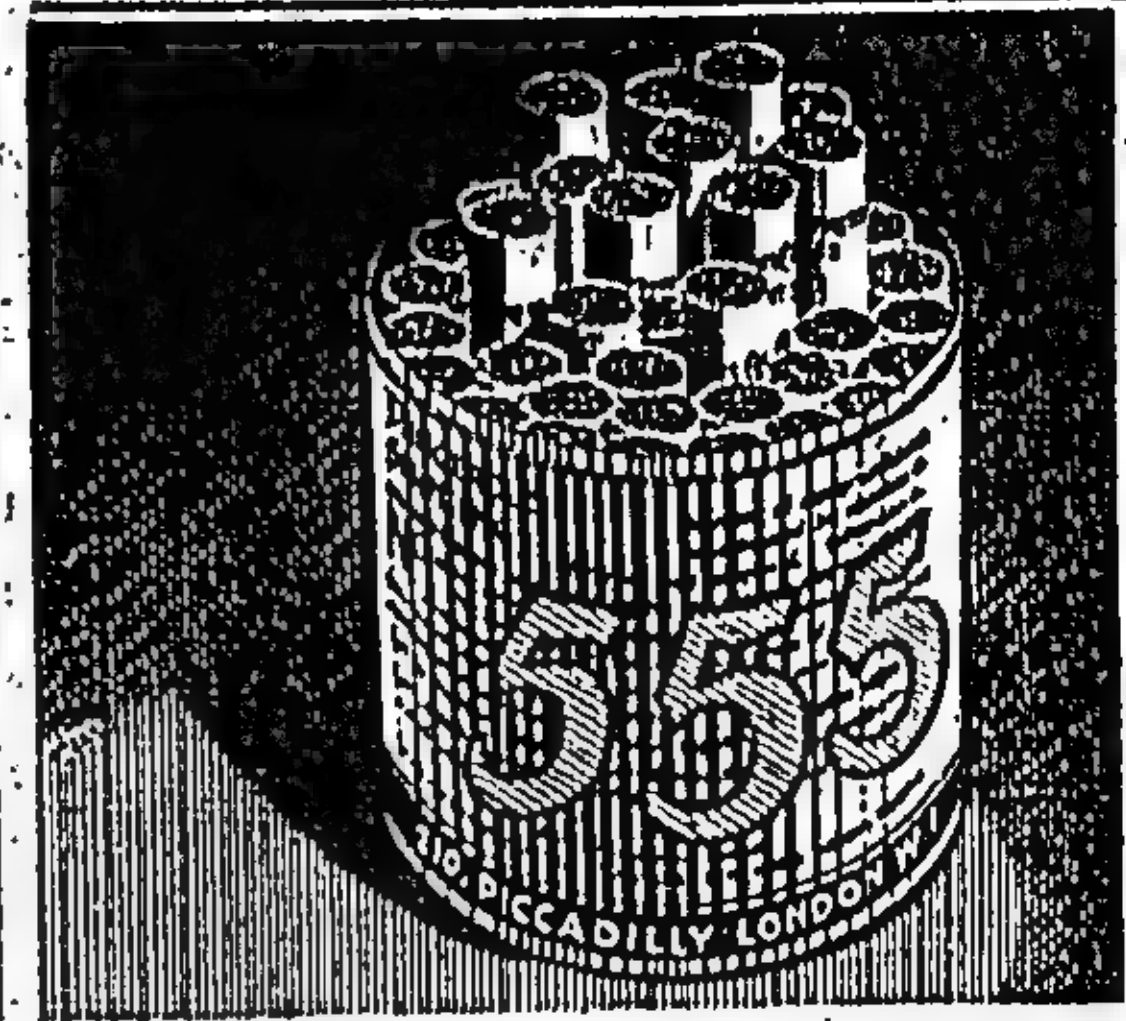
DOWN

- 1-Miss Wheeler Wilcox
- 2-Of wild animal
- 3-Exceedingly small
- 4-Base of throat
- 5-Those who exercise attraction
- 6-Plant
- 7-Paleontologist
- 8-Instrument used in billiards
- 9-Name positively
- 10-Faking meals, as at lodge-house
- 11-Wide-mouthed pot
- 12-Legal claim on
- 13-Nick to be found
- 14-Facility in dealing with men
- 15-Formal custom
- 16-Exterior management
- 17-Black
- 18-Mist
- 19-Strand of
- 20-Astral bodies
- 21-Trombone with of
- 22-Fertilized food
- 23-Jewish month
- 24-Taper
- 25-Pot of hollow cells
- 26-Pored from track
- 27-Hailed rock
- 28-Article of dress
- 29-Supplies with
- 30-Traction
- 31-Price charged for measurement
- 32-Leaf of grass
- 33-Fruit of Java
- 34-Earth's extremity
- 35-Article of dress
- 36-From water
- 37-Black
- 38-Cross
- 39-Exposure to sunlight
- 40-Time noted in history



Library, Supreme Court

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F1407—Sung by Tildley's Royal Master-singers.

9082—Played by Massed Bands with vocal chorus.

9032—Billy Cotton's band with vocal chorus.

9534—Billy Scott-Coomber and his singing Grenadiers.

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C2898—England, my England With Dennis Noble & Massed Sym. Orch.

C2806—Britain's Heritage With Peter Dawson.

C1848—Land of Hope and Glory. Essie Ackland, Choir, Organ and Coldstream Guard's Band.

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YESTERDAY Sir Neville Henderson, Britain's pre-war Ambassador to Germany, told you about

the "sinister and menacing impression" he received at the Nazis' Nuremberg rally;

Hitler's coolness when he tried to revive the plan for a friendly visit to London by Baron von Neurath;

Goering's hint that the Nazis might decide to revise the Anglo-German Naval Treaty despite Sir Neville's warnings; "That would lead inevitably to war."

Of all the big Nazi leaders, Hermann Goering was for me by far the most sympathetic.

He may have been the man who was chiefly responsible for the firing of the Reichstag in 1933, and he certainly was the one to whom, as his most trusted adherent, Hitler confided the task of cleaning up Berlin at the time of the Roehm purge in 1934.

In any crisis, as in war, he would be quite ruthless. He once said to me that the British whom he really admired were those whom he described as the pirates such as Francis Drake, and he reproached us for having become too "debrutalised."

He was, in fact, himself a typical and brutal buccaneer, but he had certain attractive qualities and I must frankly say that I had a real personal liking for him.

I liked Frau Goering as much as her husband, and possibly for better moral reasons. Absolutely unaffected, she was all kindness and simplicity.

He would not have Risked War

The first time I met her was when she came with her husband to a big lunch at the Embassy to meet the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Mackenzie King, who was paying a visit to Berlin after the conclusion of the Imperial Conference in June, 1937.

At the end of lunch there was a dish of cheese on pastry, which she refused on the ground that her doctor did not allow her to eat pastry.

I suggested that it was a question of her excellent figure, and her reply was "Oh, no. Hermann likes women who are fat."

I apologised to her, saying that I was not trying to be personal, and that I thought it only right that woman should consider their figures.

Vanity was, in my opinion, I said, just as charming in women as it was repugnant in men.

It was possibly a tactless remark to make to her as her husband's vanity, though harmless and childish, was notorious. But her only comment was "Do you really think so? I approve of vanity in a man."

She said it so simply and naturally that one could not have helped liking her, and the more I saw her, the more I did like her.

Had she been politically minded she and her baby could have been and possibly were a good influence in Goering's life.

I would like to express here my belief that the Field Marshal, if it had depended on him, would not have gambled on war as Hitler did in 1939.

As will be related in due course he came down decisively on the side of peace in September, 1939. He was rumoured to have lost much of Hitler's favour on that account, and it is possible that if it had not been for his efforts in 1939 he would have played the same role in 1939.

Once was an experience, but twice would have been regarded by Hitler as vice.

Collected Jokes About Himself

Goering was the absolute servant of his master, and I have never seen greater loyalty and devotion than his to Hitler.

In all the very frank talks which I had with Goering, he never once spoke of himself or of the great

Sir Neville Henderson — THREE —

TO-DAY you read about Goering at home... his playroom, stocked with mechanical toys... his wife, simple and kindly... his jovial hospitality to Sir Neville on a hunting expedition... a man with certain attractive qualities, but all the same a brute, a buccaneer.

BOMBING BRITAIN: GOERING'S PLEDGE



Big Three of Nazi Germany bend their heads together. Centre is Joseph Goebbels whom Goering may yet have to fight before inheriting the Fuehrer's mantle.

part which he had played in the Nazi revolution.

Everything had been done by Hitler, all the credit was Hitler's, every decision was Hitler's, and he himself was nothing.

He had a Falstaffian sense of humour, and was said to have made a collection of the innumerable jokes which were made about his follies by the Berliners.

In this respect he was quite unlike Dr. Goebbels or Hitler.

Most of the stories about Goering were, however, good natured, and generally, such as the following, made fun of his love for decorations.

"Hitler went one day to visit God. The Almighty said, 'I am always glad to see you, Adolf, but I wish you would stop that fellow Hermann from coming up here.' Every time he comes he takes away another star."

Another was about a motorist who ran into the Field Marshal's car on a dark night, and was brought before the judge on a charge of reckless driving. He pleaded that it was not his fault, but that of the Field Marshal, who, he said, had forgotten to dim his decorations. He was acquitted.

Played alone with Toy Bombers

However little compassion Goering may have had, like so many Germans, for his fellow-men, he loved animals and children, and



"Frau Goering and her baby could have been, and possibly were, a good influence in Goering's life."

before ever he had a child of his own, the top floor at his home at Koenigsplatz, 40 miles from Berlin, contained a vast play room fitted up with every toy dear to the heart of the modern child.

Nothing used to give him greater pleasure than to go and play there with them.

The toys might, it is true, include models of aeroplanes dropping heavy bombs which exploded on defenceless towns or villages, but, as he observed when I reproached him on the subject, it was not part of the Nazi conception of life to be excessively civilised or to teach squeamishness to the young.

Falling children he would romp with one of the baby lions, of which there was always one in the house until his daughter Edda arrived.

In spite of his innumerable activities, Goering would always find time, not only to see one but to give one an apparently unlimited amount of his time.

He was a man to whom one could speak absolutely frankly. He

neither easily took nor lightly gave offence, and he was quick to seize the point at which one was driving. I do not flatter myself that, in the long conversations which I had with him, I ever modified his opinions, but he was always ready to listen and eager to learn.

"Military Objectives only"

He was always, for instance, asking questions about England and English personalities, about whom he was very fully, though often incorrectly, informed, but in respect of whom he often also expressed shrewd judgments.

Nor, except on the last occasion on which I ever saw him, did he ever make those tiresome speeches to which one had sometimes to listen from others.

I spent two hours in his company on August 31 last, while the Polish Ambassador was seeing Ribbentrop, and a few hours before the advance of the German army into Polish territory and the dispatch of his airman at dawn to bomb the Polish aerodrome.

At that moment the order for the aggression had not yet finally been signed by Hitler, and everything was believed to hang upon the nature of the interview between Lipski and Ribbentrop.

Goering, though absolutely ready to press the button, still seemed at that time half hopeful of a peaceful issue.

Incidentally, he gave me the most categorical assurances that, in the event of war with Britain, his airman would not bomb anything except definitely military objectives.

When I pointed out that, owing to the height and speed of modern aircraft, that would not prevent bombs, aimed supposedly at a military target, falling in residential London, and that I would much object to being hit on the head by "any such present from Hermann Goering," his immediate answer was that, if that did happen, he would certainly send a wreath at my funeral.

And, if it did happen, I have no doubt he would do so.

Challenged Me at Stag-Hunt

My first experience of his hospitality was at a stag-hunting party at Rominten, his estate in East Prussia.

The house itself was a simple shooting-box with a thatched roof, but fitted internally with every comfort.

As far as I was aware, the household consisted solely of maids with one manservant, and there was no ceremony of any kind.

One of his Swedish brothers-in-law, Count Rosen, was the only other guest, and the rest of the party consisted of Oberjägermeister Scherping, Oberjägermeister Menthe, and a young Air Officer A.D.C., Von Brauchitsch, a

son of the present German commander-in-chief.

Stag-shooting in the dense forests of Europe is not like deer-stalking in Scotland. The deer cannot be spied from a distance, and their whereabouts can be discovered only when they roar during the rutting season. In the evening the stag comes out into some favourite clearing in the forest, where the grass is sweetest, and the easiest way to shoot him is to wait at some suitable spot on its edge till he does so.

"Achtstande" (literally high-stands, or a sort of platform some 20 to 30 feet high) are sometimes erected at such spots, and all the sportsman has to do is to climb it and wait an hour or so before the stag usually appears with his harem.

I had arrived early in the morning, and at about 4 p.m. arrangements were made for me to go to such a place to shoot a big 14 pointer which was known to frequent it.

I was rather Nervous

Before starting off, Goering remarked that Englishmen, however good they might be with shot guns, were no good with a rifle. He had once invited an English sportsman to shoot a stag and he had missed it three times!

It was not an encouraging start, and made me feel as if I had got to defend the whole sporting honour of the British Isles.

There was, my nervousness diminished when I found that I was to be accompanied by Scherping and Menthe as well as by the regular keeper on whose beat this particular stag lived.

I could not help reflecting that my companions were all feeling rather contemptuous of a poor damned diplomat, and a British one at that.

Fortune was, however, with me on that occasion. We mounted the high stand, and after a wait of over an hour, the stag and his harem appeared at quite a different place from that at which they were expected, and a good half-mile away.

Goering's Peace Terms

There was nothing for it but to descend and attempt a stalk on more or less Scottish lines. That meant walking some distance, then a long crawl on hands and knees, and finally creeping all alone on the flat of my face till I reached a small knob about a hundred yards from the herd.

When I got there the stag was kindly standing broadside on, and I shot it through the heart.

From that moment my reputation as a sportsman was secure. Goering was, I felt, delighted and, when his people told him that I had had to crawl on my stomach (a rare event in a German forest) he remarked, with a guffaw of laughter, that that was the right way for diplomats to get about.

Incidentally I shot a second stag the next morning, again with one shot, and once more in the course of a stalk instead of on a set "highstand," which always gives one the impression of shooting at a target.

After that I was considered worthy to become, as I did later, an honorary member of the German Jagerschaff.

I left Rominten with regret. I had had one long political talk with Goering. Very shrewd and subtle, as far men go, often, his mind was simple and dealt only with essentials.

His idea of an understanding between Great Britain and Germany was an agreement, limited to two clauses.

In the first, Germany would recognise the supreme position of Great Britain overseas, and undertake to put all her resources at the disposal of the British Empire in case of need.

By the second, Great Britain would recognise the predominant continental position of Germany in Europe, and undertake

to do nothing to hinder her legitimate expansion.

It was the theory of the free hand for Germany in Central and Eastern Europe, and in substance was identical with the last proposals handed to me by Hitler on August 25 two years later.

Its very simplicity made it the more plausible, but it left out of all account not only the national conscience and international idealism of the Western democracies, but also the methods and exaggerated pretensions of Nazism.

With a Germany prepared to admit the equality of rights of others, and to solve problems by negotiation instead of by force, a gentleman's agreement on such lines would have had much to recommend it.

Any attempt to achieve it was bound to fail as long as Hitler and his Nazi regime persisted in employing outside Germany the same methods used to secure their position within Germany.

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TO-MORROW you will read of peace moves, then a dramatic warning—"It is not an army but the whole German nation which is being prepared for war."

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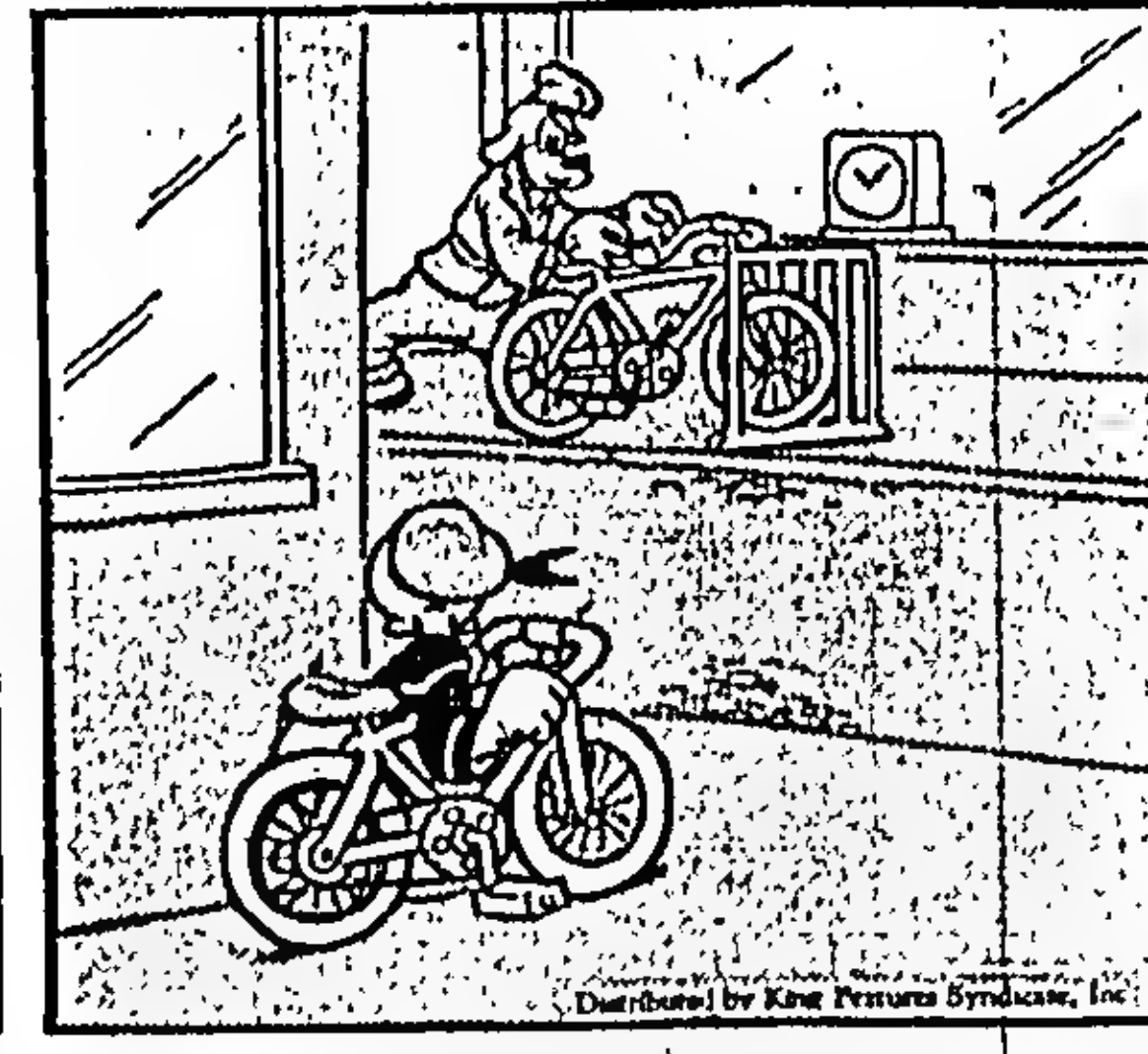
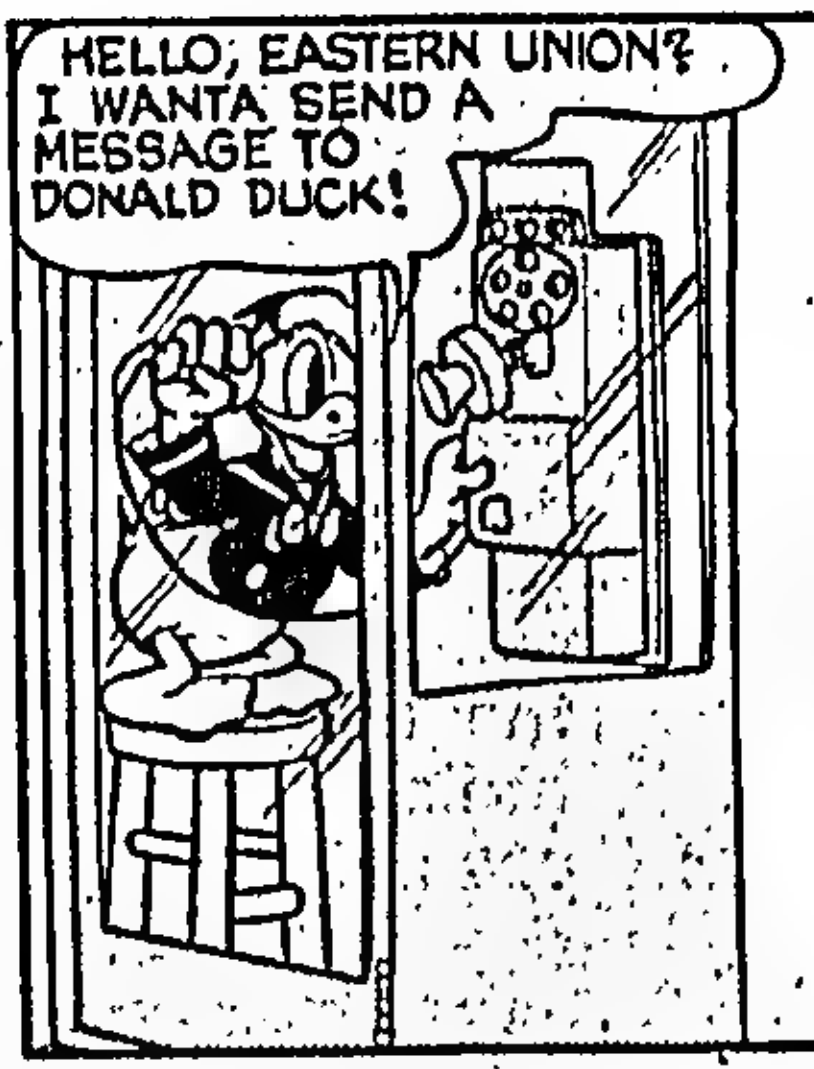
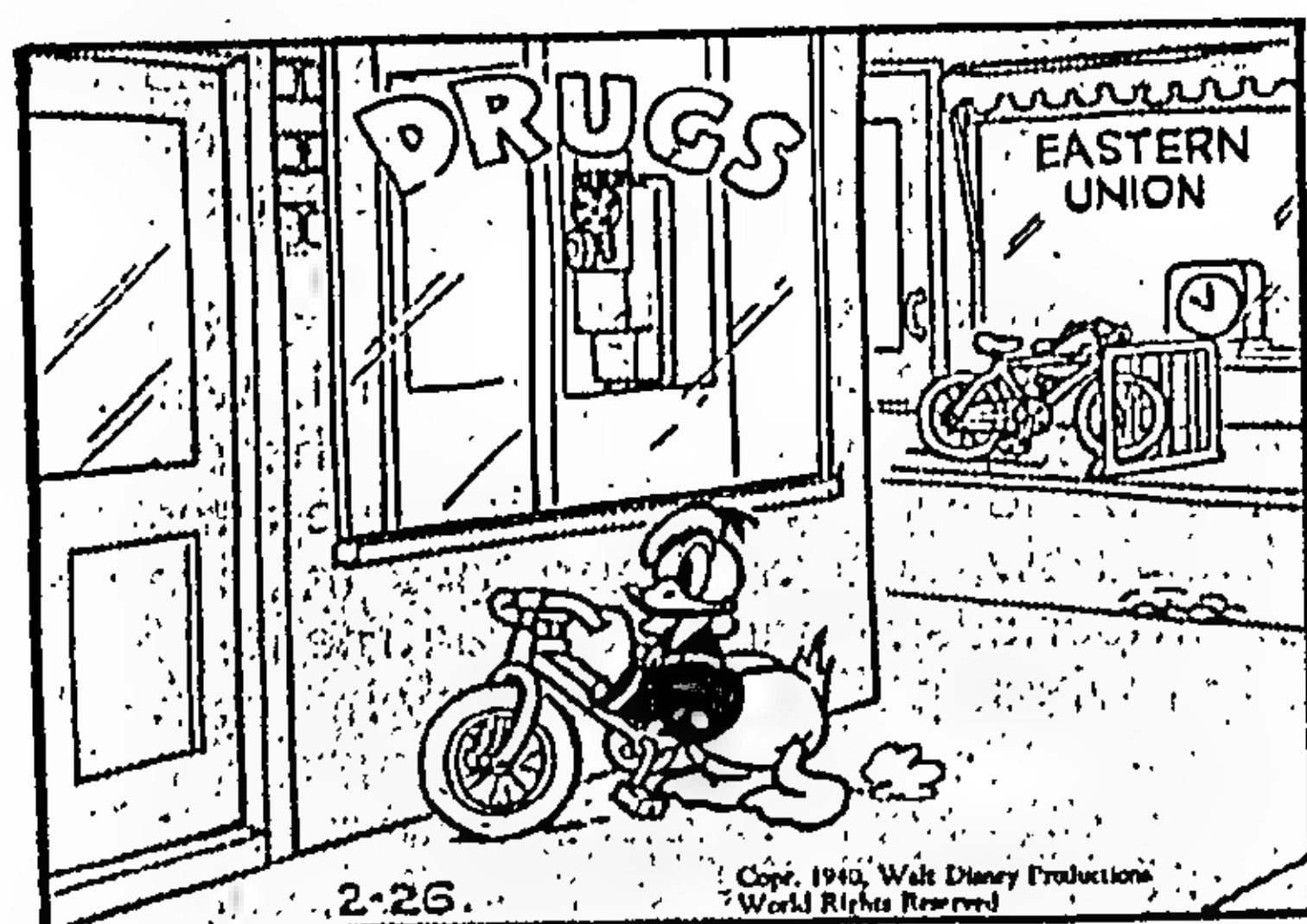
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NORAH WEST was married to Mackenzie Robinson, who lives just round the corner from her home.

But a journey of 3,000 miles was involved. For Capt. Mackenzie Robinson came to England with the first Canadian army contingent, and his fiancée had to follow him.

Eighteen hours after her arrival in London, they were married at St. Columba's Church, Pont-street, W.

Mrs. Robinson will stay in England "so that I can see Mac when he comes over on leave," she said.

Picture shows Captain Robinson's comrades of the Toronto Scottish greeting the bride and bridegroom as they left the church.

Called For Her Lover In Court—No Answer

EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD Joan Jones left Cumberland for London six months ago, became a nurse at the Middlesex Fever Hospital, and fell in love with a young student.

Soon afterwards they became engaged.

Joan stood in the dock at Brentford, Middlesex, accused of altering a cheque which another nurse had asked her to cash.

She thought her sweetheart was in court and called him forward to speak for her.

But there was no answer. It was stated that Joan altered the cheque from £3 8s. to £3 13s. She pocketed the difference.

The hospital gave her a good character.

She Promised

The Chairman, Mr. H. Nias, read a letter from her father, who offered to keep her if she returned north. But he did not approve of her engagement.

Mr. Nias said the Bench would bury Joan over if she promised to go back to her father.

Joan promised. But in the case of the court's woman probation officer, Joan pleaded for a few hours' liberty to see her sweetheart, but the probation officer was adamant, and made arrangements for her journey home at once.

BAIL FOR DEAD SON

Mother May Have To Pay

MRS. AGNES DRIVER, of Lamb's Conduit-street, Holborn, may have to forfeit £50 because her film-actor son took his life rather than face a charge of theft.

The son, Herbert Pigott Driver, aged 25, was found guillotined in an A.F.S. station in Charles-street, Mayfair, while on bail in his mother's surety of £50.

Before this Mrs. Driver had been called upon to forfeit that amount or go to prison when the son did not appear at Marylebone Court.

Dressed in Black

The matter was raised again at Marylebone by Mrs. Driver, who attended dressed in black.

She asked whether she would now have to pay.

The magistrate (Mr. L. R. Dunne) asked if the committal order had yet been made out, and was told that it had not.

Turning to Mrs. Driver, he told her that he could not revoke the order and it would be left to the discretion of the Home Office.

Nazis Sea Losses

Here is a list of confirmed sinkings and details of Germany's reported losses last week:

MONDAY

RIO DE JANEIRO, 5,000-ton troopship.

KIETA, 2,400-ton merchantman.

POSIDON, 5,000-ton troopship.

TUESDAY

KARLSRUHE, 6,000-ton cruiser.

BLUECHER, 10,000-ton cruiser.

1 U-boat sunk by destroyer Zulu.

SCHARNHORST damaged.

2 troopships lost in Narvik landing (unconfirmed).

1 munitions ship lost in Narvik landing (unconfirmed).

AMASIS, 7,200-ton merchantman. Cruiser bombed.

Cruiser damaged (possibly sunk).

WEDNESDAY

Cruiser sunk at Bergen.

EMDEN (cruiser) sunk by Norwegians (unconfirmed).

Destroyer sunk (unconfirmed) in Skagerrak.

2 warships sunk near Hopen Island (unconfirmed).

Cruiser on fire in Skagerrak (unconfirmed).

Destroyer (1,000 tons) torpedoed, believed sunk, at Narvik.

Cruiser hit by R.A.F. at Bergen.

2 destroyers damaged.

3 destroyers in flames at Narvik.

ANTARES, troopship, sunk in Skagerrak (unconfirmed).

8 other transports sunk in Skagerrak (unconfirmed).

Transport (10,000 tons) reported interned by Sweden.

RAVENSFELD, supply ship.

6 merchantmen sunk at Narvik.

THURSDAY

Destroyer hit by plane torpedo.

HUNTER (1,340-ton destroyer) sunk at Narvik.

HARRY (1,340-ton destroyer) wrecked at Narvik.

GRAYWIND (1,345-ton destroyer) sunk.

GURKHA, bombed, sunk.

HOTSPUR (1,340-ton destroyer) severely damaged at Narvik.

HOTSPUR (1,340-ton destroyer) severely damaged at Narvik.

RODNEY (33,000 tons), seven weeks damaged by bomb.

RENOUVE (32,000 tons), slight damage.

2 cruisers slightly damaged by bombs.

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12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Robert Ashley (Tenor) and the London Piano-Accordion Band.

1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 A Song by Elisabeth Schumann (Soprano).

On Wings of Song (Mendelssohn).

1.06 Haydn—Symphony No. 6 in G Major (The "Surprise" Symphony).

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Variety with Greta Keller, Max Miller, Raie da Costa and R. E. McPherson.

2.15 Close Down.

6.00 An Hour of Dance Music.

7.00 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

7.02 Albert Sandler (Violin) and His Orchestra.

7.00 London Relay—The News.

8.00 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Variety with Sophie Tucker, Stan Holloway, Charlie Kunz and Bing Crosby.

8.42 New Mayfair Orchestra.

"Casanova"—Selection (J. Strauss, arr. Benatzky).

"Twenty Million Sweethearts" Selection (Dubin and Warren).

"Evergreen" Selection (Rodgers and Others).

9.00 Some Welsh Songs.

9.15 London Relay—News Summary.

9.30 "The Voice of the Nazi"—J. Talk recorded by Professor W. A. Sinclair.

9.45 Compositions of Scriabin.

Etude, Op. 2, No. 1; Prelude, Op. 11, No. 2, Anatole Kitin (Piano).

Study in Three, Op. 8, No. 10, Joseph Schmitt (Violin) with Nikita de Magaloff at the Piano.

9.51 The Don Cossacks Choir.

How Greatly Our Lord Is Glorified (Bortnjansky); Dance Song; Song of the Cossacks; Darynja; On the River (arr. Dobrowen), cond. by Serge Jaroff. Unaccompanied.

10.04 Compositions of Rimsky-Korsakov.

11.00 Close Down.

Born in Dugout

Chungking, Apr. 23.

A baby girl was born in a Foreign Office dugout at 10 p.m. yesterday during an air-raid. A doctor happened to be in the dugout. The mother is doing well.—United Press.

Oxygen Bombs Have One Big Drawback

They Must Be Made And Used Within 24 Hours

WASHINGTON. IF the Nazis want to use liquid oxygen bombs—like those reputed to have been tried out in the raids on Barcelona—their scientists will have to overcome one very great difficulty.

Liquid oxygen evaporates so rapidly that the bombs would apparently have to be used within a day after they are made, and the sooner the better.

This has been explained by experts of the United States Bureau of Standards.

German Experiments

The explosive potentialities of liquid oxygen, the experts state, were first developed by German physicists during the Great War for use in mining in order to save the glycerine badly needed for munitions.

Dr. F. G. Brickwedde, of the Bureau's low-temperature laboratory, explained that oxygen liquefies at 183° below zero centigrade. Once in a liquid form it is available for direct mixture with carbon; such a combination is a pure, unadulterated explosive whose destructiveness is only limited by its size.

But as it evaporates very rapidly when exposed to any temperature above its freezing point an explosive in which it is used would have to be made on the spot and discharged immediately; or some means must be found to keep the oxygen at the liquefying temperature in a vacuum flask.

In Vacuum Flasks

At the Bureau of Standards, Dr. Brickwedde says, liquid oxygen is kept in specially constructed flasks of this kind. But even when the best possible quart flask is filled with the liquid only a small amount will be left at the bottom at the end of 24 hours. In the ordinary flask it would be evaporated completely in a few hours.

An oxygen bomb probably would consist of some modified form of vacuum bottle filled with a mixture of liquid oxygen and some finely divided dust. Coal dust or even sawdust would do.

In such a combination, Dr. Brickwedde said, the liquid oxygen probably would resist evaporation a little longer than in its pure state, since the dust itself would act as a heat insulator.

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

April 24, 1890. Selling vessels. For New York the 3/3 L. I. British Ship "Patagonia", 11,000 tons, will leave for the above port, and will have quick despatch. For freight, apply to Russell and Co.

For San Francisco the 3/3 L. I. American Ship "William H. Macy", 11,000 tons, will leave for the above port, and will have quick despatch. For freight, apply to Russell and Co.

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25 YEARS AGO

April 24, 1915. According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Berlin communiqué states that the German high seas fleet has been repeatedly cruising in the North Sea and has advanced into English waters without meeting the British fleet.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. H. Asquith announced the death of 432 of which 332 were killed. Men: 8,141, of which 4,081 were killed.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said the Japanese Government had been informed of the railway concessions already granted to Britishers, and would, no doubt, respect the rights already acquired. We had not received representations from British concessionaires. The action already taken was with a view to avoiding injury to the existing concessions by new ones granted to Japan.

Italy has decided to stop the navigation of trans-Atlantic steamers; they are now being regulated by the Secretary for Naval Affairs.

10 YEARS AGO

April 24, 1930. Showing at the Queen's Theatre, as from to-day "The Trial of Mary Dugan", an all talking film with Norma Shearer, Lewis Stone, H. B. Warner, Raymond Blackett. Showing at the Star to-day, Vilma Banky in "The Awakening of Love" with Louis Wolheim and Walter Byron.

5 YEARS AGO

April 24, 1925. On May 6 and 7 from 9 p.m. onwards, Statue Square, the waterfront from the Hongkong Club to the Post Office, the waterfront at Kowloon from the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's premises to Holt's Godowns and several public buildings, will be illuminated by the Silver Jubilee Committee.

The Silver Jubilee Committee hope that every householder, shop holder, hotel, home etc., will illuminate their houses and premises on the night of the jubilee and that in any event everyone will display at least one lantern. This appeal is issued by the Silver Jubilee Committee of Hong Kong.

Hitler's Little Joke

Hitler has issued a decree delegating to Herr Frank, the Nazi Governor-General of Poland, the right to grant pardons and quash court judgments in occupied Polish territory.

Hitler reserves the right to intervene personally in individual cases.

'BAN RED BIDDY IN THE ARMY'

THE Home Secretary is to be asked in the Commons to make it an offence to sell Red Biddy to the troops.

He wants Sir John Anderson to introduce legislation at once.

In many of the military districts this drink is being sold in large quantities by people who have no ordinary liquor licence.

A big traffic is going on in the Aldershot district, and the reason given there is that the Canadian troops find our English beer much too weak, and that they demand "something with a kick in it."

"Red Biddy, which contains a high percentage of methylated spirit, is harmful to health, and has been mentioned at many London Inquests. Tribunal.

It was decided to grant exemption from internment and from the special restrictions applicable to German and Austrian subjects.

[Prince Frederick of Prussia is 28, fourth son of ex-Crown Prince; had been working in London bank; since war has been "on parole." Reported shot in Germany few months ago, but was safe in Britain.]

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The Hongkong Telegraph

Wednesday, April 24, 1940.
Wyndburn St., Hongkong
Telephone: 20615

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Germany and Her Youth

The Germans are always on the look out for spicy bits about the failures of the British educational system and the troubles into which education landed the Home country. Their papers and wireless make great play with the small regard that our "plutocracy" is supposed to give to its future citizens. That is certainly not one of the Nazi defects, and the last few weeks have seen much publicity given to the new developments in the Hitler Youth and its allied organisations. The regimenting of the children is now extraordinarily thorough; "from now on," it is declared, "no German boy or girl will stand aside, the whole of youth will be in the service of the Führer." All over Germany there is going on the enrolment of the ten-year-olds. The new entrants were admitted at a great festival evening this week, a sort of initiation ceremony like that of primitive society. In the last few weeks the brightest of little boys of ten to fourteen have been sitting for examinations for the Adolf Hitler Schools, a preliminary sifting of chosen leaders. And all children of fourteen, including those who have not hitherto joined, are to be comprised in the active ranks of the Hitler Youth and assume its duties. The number of fit children excluded has been small—it is claimed that last year 98 per cent were enrolled—but service now becomes in effect compulsory. The reason, as explained by the Hitler Youth leader in a recent interview, is that "it is the will of the Führer that the whole of youth shall pass through the training school of the Party, since to-day in war it is the obvious national duty to call up all the forces of the people, and to leave nothing undone for the future."

There is something extremely formidable in this regular progression from corps to corps. It means that the Nazi State has in its hands the boys and girls of the nation from their middle school years until they enter the conscription classes. Even the youngest of them receive some sort of war duties, if it be only in A.R.P. work or in the collection of waste materials. In their early teens they give valuable practical service in agriculture. Through all there runs the spirit of discipline and "leadership." Thus the Hitler Youth is now suffering from the departure of most of its leaders to the Army but their places are taken from below. In the ten to fourteen class the leaders are to be drawn from older boys of fifteen to seventeen. In this way, we are told, fulfilling the Führer's "revolutionary principle" that youth must be led by youth. The immediate end of all this is the Army, and there have been many comments in the German papers on how valuable the pre-military training in the Hitler Youth has been to the new soldiers. It is claimed that it saves four to six months in the training of an infantryman. These things cannot be over-estimated when we attempt to assess the German temper and the will to continue the war.



PANDIT NEHRU
"A man who has been bruised and battered."

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Fifty years old, educated at Harrow and Oxford, a former President of All-India Congress Party, now Chairman of the Congress War Emergency Committee and President of the State People's Conference. He has been in prison seven times. In 1936 he was released to visit his wife on her death-bed. She too, and his father and mother, had been in prison for their fight for Indian independence.

THE spell of violence and inhuman warfare holds Europe and threatens the fabric of civilisation all over the world. Behind the clash of arms there is a deeper clash of ideas and aims, and the future of the world hangs in the balance.

History is being made not only on the battlefields but in the minds of men, and the vital question for all of us is whether that history is going to be different from that of past ages and whether this terrible war will make an essential difference to human freedom and end the very causes of war and human degradation.

TO India with her thirst for freedom and horror of war and violence this question is of paramount importance.

She has reacted strongly against the philosophy and methods of Fascism and Nazi aggression and brutality, and has seen in them the negation of all she stands for. World peace for her means Freedom and Democracy and the ending of the domination of one nation over another.

So India condemned aggression in Manchuria, Abyssinia, Czechoslovakia, and was deeply distressed at the events in Spain and the brutal Nazi invasion of Poland. India will therefore gladly throw in her resources for a new order of peace and freedom.

If this kind of peace is the objective, then the Allies War and Peace Aims must be clearly defined, and action to-day must conform to them. Not to do so or to hesitate is to demonstrate that there are no clear aims, and what is said vaguely is not meant seriously. It is to justify the apprehensions of all who have learnt from bitter experience that wars overwhelm ideals and result in imperialism, fighting for mastery and entrenching themselves.

IF this war is for Democracy and self-determination and against Nazi aggression it cannot be for annexations, indemnities, or reparations, for keeping Colonial peoples in subjection and for maintaining the Imperialist system.

For this urgent reason Congress has invited the British Government to state its war and peace aims clearly, and particularly how these apply to the

Last month the 600 delegates of the All-India Congress Committee met to consider the British Government's attitude to a recent declaration by Congress, which said:

"The Congress Working Committee invites the British Government to declare unequivocally their war aims regarding democracy and imperialism and the establishment of a new world order, and how these aims will be applied to India now, and whether they include the elimination of imperialism and the treatment of India as a free nation whose policy is guided by her own people."

The Committee meets near Gandhi's home so that he may be consulted.

In this cable to the London News Chronicle, PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, former President of the All-India Congress Party, explains India's attitude to the war and her desire for a clear statement of our war and peace aims.

India, he says, will join in the fight to end Hitlerism, but before that

INDIA MUST BE FREE

prosecution of war on India's behalf.

Then only is it possible to create the psychological conditions which can lead to popular support. Autocratic and ordinance rule will alienate public sympathy and lead to conflict.

India wants to forget the past of conflict, and stretch out her hand in comradeship. But she can do so only as a free nation on terms of equality. She must be convinced that the past is over and that we are all striving for a new order not only in Europe but in Asia and the world.

HER invitation to the British Government is on behalf of all those in the world who believe in Peace, Freedom and Democracy. It will be a tragedy for all of us if the deep significance of this gesture is not appreciated and a full response not made to it. Such response will hearten people all over the world, and will be a greater blow to Nazism than victory on the battlefield.

Imperialist order and to India. India can take no part in defending Imperialism, but she will join in the struggle for freedom.

India's resources are vast, but even of greater value is her good will and her moral support for a worthy cause. This is no small offer that India makes, for it means the ending of a hundred years of hostility between India and England, a great turning point in world history and a real beginning of the new order we fight for.

ONLY a free and equal India can co-operate of her free will in this task. Till that vital change is made none of us have the power to make the people of India enthusiastic for a war which is not theirs. A popular war must have popular support, and the people must realise what it means to them. An imposed war will inevitably be resented and will rouse public feeling against it.

The whole background of generations of conflict and the people's effective control of struggle for freedom in India the governance of India and the

must be borne in mind. Our present Constitution itself has been imposed upon us and has kept alive hostility. This cannot go by vague assurances and half-hearted measures which will fail of their purpose.

This historic opportunity must be seized by recognising India as a free nation with rights to draw up her Constitution and her Charter of Independence. Anything short of that will mean losing this opportunity and keeping alive the spirit of friction and hostility between India and England. It will mean that not only we in India but others will doubt the sincerity of the war and peace aims and there will be a divergence between what is professed and what is done.

The first step must therefore be a declaration of India's full freedom. This has to be followed by its application now, in so far as possible, in order to give the people effective control of the governance of India and the

OUTPOSTS OF EMPIRE

By Captain P. K. Howard

MORE than one—or even two—can play at the present game of Power politics, and the anxiety of the Axis partners to seize every available strategic point has been countered by Britain's determination to strengthen its many islands and naval bases scattered in the Mediterranean and the Far East. These would play a vital part in the defence of the Empire.

That the British defence appropriations in these spheres have impressed Italy, in particular since she would be more likely to find herself up against their offensive strength, is evident in Press comment. Prominence has been given to the decision to strengthen the naval bases of Singapore, Trincomalee, and Aden, which is represented as being tantamount to the creation of "three new Gibraltar" in the Indian Ocean.

Because of the paramount strategic importance of the Mediterranean route to the Empire much is being done to make our position secure. Everybody knows the tremendous value of Malta to the British Empire, as a fortress guarding the Imperial route to the East, although Italy claims it as its "natural" possession, a not uncommon habit with regard to other people's things on the part of the Duce. He would find it somewhat difficult to appropriate, for since last September its defences have been tremendously increased; its air protection has been doubled; and the infantry defences are almost completed. The other day the Governor stated: "I can say with complete confidence that Malta is safe, and equally confidently that in a very short time she will be so strong that attacking her would be an undertaking of the utmost danger."

Cyprus Comes Into Its Own

Lying in the eastern half of the Mediterranean is an island which has grown vastly in Imperial importance. This is Cyprus, which for some years was disparagingly dubbed the Cinderella of British colonies. With Alexandria it forms an indispensable link in our chain of bases to India and the East.

Not very far distant from it is the hub of the Axis air-naval strategy, the group of islands known as the Dodecanese, which the Italians are strongly fortifying, although up till a few years back they had been in Turkish hands for centuries, and the population is almost entirely Greek. Cyprus is being fortified, and it would be the base from which the Mediterranean Fleet and the Air Force would intercept Italian sailings from the

Dodecanese, these having the object of smashing the Suez route and troop movements from the East.

The next important stopping place on the route to India and Australia is Aden, which is sometimes known as the "Gibraltar of the East." Perhaps the most remarkable thing about this great fort is that it is built inside the crater of a volcano, and every Indian-bound vessel, King's ship, or cargo boat, tanker, tramp, or stately liner, must pass its red-brown rocks on the way to Karachi, Colombo, or Bombay, and our possession of Aden, together with the ownership of the Suez Canal gives the Empire control of the shortest sea-route to the Far East. This also means that the Italians are fully aware of it, that in case of war they would be cut off from Abyssinia from the very first day of hostilities.

A Natural Stronghold

Aden is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and is really an outpost of the Indian Empire, of which it formed part until a couple of years back. It is a great naval coaling port, and one of the strategic establishments of the Royal Air Force. As mentioned although it has been already heavily fortified, and is practically impregnable, the Government are taking no chances, and it is being even more formidably defended.

Nature has done much for Aden, for it is surrounded by precipitous rocks forming an admirable natural defence, and it is extremely difficult to attack from the desert side. Enemies found this so in 1915, when some Arabs and Turks did manage to penetrate the city, and they occupied the village close by. They were driven out again after a few days.

One historic town about which we are likely to hear more, for it is to be restored to something of its former importance, is Trincomalee, on the north-east coast of Ceylon. Its history goes back into the mists of antiquity, for it was one of the first Tamil settlements on the island. Trincomalee has one of the most magnificent harbours in the world, in which can swing the largest vessels afloat. It is acknowledged to be among the half-dozen finest natural harbours on the face of the globe,

and the town was at one time the headquarters of the Admiral Commanding on the East Indian Station, and had a military garrison. Britain's decision to make it a great fort which will guard the route to the Far East will undoubtedly help to bring prosperity to the port.

Further east still we come to those fortress, already in existence and some being built, which bar the way to Australia and the Pacific. The Commonwealth Government has come to the conclusion that at all costs no hostile Power must set foot on New Guinea, and so Port Moresby is being defended and cruisers and destroyers will use it as a base, while the Australian Royal Air Force will patrol the surrounding seas. The most vital port for the protection of the Commonwealth will be Port Darwin, which is being fortified, and this too will be a naval and Air Force base.

An Impregnable Outpost

Port Darwin will be closely linked to Singapore, the "crossroads of the East," and the Empire's impregnable outpost protecting the sea route from the Indian Ocean into the Pacific. Military authorities are convinced that Singapore could never be captured by assault from the sea.

Where, less than twelve years back, was a huge area of unclaimed swamp and jungle, is now a great naval base, among its assets being a 50,000-ton floating dock and a graving dock capable of handling the largest battleship afloat. Not far off is the Royal Air Force base, which was nothing more than the insignificant fishing village of Seletar a few years ago. Something like 212,000,000 has been spent on making this enormous naval and Air Force base, really an island covering about 200 square miles.

Finally one comes to the most remote outpost of the Far East, Hongkong, one of the most important stations for the defence of the Pacific. Practically the whole of the navy of Britain, Japan, and the United States could swing in its capacious harbour, really a series of sheltered havens covering ten square miles. Plans announced two years back involved the spending of £8,000,000 on the defence of the island. These are being kept secret, but they include the building of new forts, and a very large increase in the anti-aircraft defences. From the summit of the island a splendid military highway, 22 miles long, encircling Hongkong, can be traced. Along the cliffs are batteries of frowning guns.

Supreme War Council Meets In Paris

Important Decisions Reached Ready To Fight In Mediterranean

PARIS, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—It is officially announced that the Eighth Meeting of the Supreme War Council was held in Paris on April 22 and 23.

Britain was represented by Mr. Neville Chamberlain (Premier), Lord Halifax (Foreign Secretary), Mr. Winston Churchill (First Lord of the Admiralty), and Sir Samuel Hoare (Air Minister), accompanied by Sir Ronald Campbell (British Ambassador to France), Sir Alexander Cadogan (Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs), Sir Cyril Newall (Air Chief), Admiral Sir Dudley Pound (First Sea Lord) and General Sir Edmund Ironside (Chief of Imperial General Staff).

France was represented by M. Paul Reynaud (Premier), M. Daladier (Defence Minister), M. Cesar Campinchi (Navy Minister), and M. Laurent Eynas (Air Minister), accompanied by General Gamelin, Admiral Darlan, General Vuillemin, M. Corbin (French Ambassador to Britain) and General Koeltz.

Poland was represented by General Vindslaw Sikorski (Premier) and M. August Zaleski (Foreign Minister). Norway was represented by M. Baehke, the Norwegian Minister in Paris.

New Decisions Reached

There was a general exchange of views on all political and military problems requiring the close attention of the Allied Governments at present in order to ensure due and timely fulfilment of the undertakings of the Allies and the common defence of their interests against any hostile action.

After having considered all questions relating to the general conduct of the War, the Council reached new decisions designed to guarantee effective co-operation in all circumstances of the Allies.

Poland's Determination

General Sikorski assured the Council of the determination with which the Polish Government, Army and people would continue to struggle with all their resources, which are at the moment in process of active re-organisation and development.

The Council expressed great appreciation of the spirit inspiring these efforts and welcome the effective contribution Poland is making to the common cause.

M. Reynaud, Mr. Chamberlain and General Sikorski invited M. Baehke, the Norwegian Minister, to express to his Government their admiration for the heroic resistance to the invader by the people of Norway under the inspiring leadership of King Haakon.

Of Capital Importance

PARIS, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—The impression in authoritative circles here is that the wide exchange of views at the latest meetings of the Supreme War Council will play a role of capital importance in the conduct and development of the war. Reference in the communiqué to the fulfilment of the undertakings of the Allies and the common defence of their interests is interpreted here as clear evidence that Britain and France are vigilant watching their interests in the Mediterranean, are ready to face any adverse action, and will on no account be taken by surprise. Importance is attached in the same circles to the presence of Norwegian representatives at the Council.

Narvik Not In Ruins

Consideration Shown By British Warships

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—Swedish seamen, who have just arrived from Narvik, have denied reports that the town is a mass of ruins, in an interview published in the "Afton Bladet."

They declare: "Only two or three houses at Narvik have been damaged. The British warships which bombarded the town went methodically to work, displaying every consideration for the civilian population."

No Civilians Killed

The seamen added that as far as they knew, not one civilian was killed during the bombardment.

The British, they declare, have not actually been in the town. The nearest they have been was when a warship's boat approached the quay, but was forced to turn back under German machine-gun fire.

Nazi Flying Ace Killed

BERLIN, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—A well-known long distance flyer, Captain Alfred Henke, has been killed on a training flight.

Captain Henke is well-known for his non-stop flights from Berlin to New York and from New York to Berlin in 1936. He also made a record flight to Tokyo.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES



THE ONLY PHOTOGRAPH ever taken of H.M.S. Prince of Wales. She was launched by the Princess Royal on May 3, 1939, at the Cammell Laird yards at Birkenhead, and is one of five new battleships of 35,000 tons each which, according to Hector C. Bywater, the "News Chronicle" naval correspondent, are about to reinforce the British Navy.

The others are the King George V, the Duke of York, the Jellicoe and the Beatty.

In addition, two super-battleships of 40,000 tons each, the Lion and the Temeraire, are about to join the Navy.

B.E.F. IN ACTION IN FOUR SECTORS

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—According to reports received here, British troops are in action in at least four sectors of Norway.

At some points to the north of Trondheim the British and Germans are reported to be within 200 yards of each other.

The reports add that the Germans momentarily hold command there as the Allies apparently lack anti-aircraft guns and fighter planes.

It is claimed that despite constant air raids no damage has been done to the British defence positions although the headquarters had to be moved twice.

The rapidity with which the German aircraft discovered the location of British Headquarters gives reason to suspect that a well-developed spying system is under way.

A correspondent of the "Afton Bladet" says that on Tuesday German planes attacked Narvik, Grog and the Stokinger area from early dawn until late evening.

No Mercy

Planes of every description bombed and machine-gunned every village throughout the region.

No collection of houses, however small, was spared.

Immediately one plane had dropped bombs and exhausted its machine-gun belts another relieved it.

Everything moving on roads or fields was attacked.

The population were terror stricken but had no place of refuge for the hills are impassable owing to the wetness of the snow.

Nevertheless, according to this correspondent, the casualties are few.

One French soldier and one child were killed and ten persons were wounded.

German Report

LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—The official German news agency states that German reinforcements have arrived at the Bergen and Trondheim areas and claims that the enemy were defeated in a two-hour battle to the north of Trondheim.

At Narvik, the situation is essentially unchanged.

French supplies were brought to the German troops there.

"The British developed a certain activity in the neighbourhood of Narvik. British cruisers and destroyers fired aimlessly into Narvik. The Germans had no contact with the enemy as troops of the enemy landed are a considerable distance from Narvik."

The agency claims that enormous damage was done at Andalsnes and that "considerable losses were inflicted on the British landing troops" during attacks which lasted from early morning throughout the day.

Report Denied

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—LONDON, Apr. 24 (UP).—It is authoritatively stated that earlier reports that Canadian units were fighting in Norway are incorrect.

It is possible, says an official statement today, that some individual Canadians may be serving with the B.E.F. in Norway.

'erbert 'iggs 'is collum

thats a pretty nifty bit wot sir neville 'enderson is turnin art abart little old 'tler aint it.

I bet 'e knows a ting or two wot 'e cant fork abart an 'im zorn ter watch 'is collum pretty close becuss I got a idee 'es bin pinchin sum qv ml stuff.

OLE ALF AN' ME KNOWS A FING OR TWO JUST LIKE SIR NEVILLE AN' WE 'AVE DESIDED TER MIKE SUM SENSASHUNAL DECISIONS. IN THIS ERE COLLUM WE WILL REVEEL FER THE FUST TIME THAT LITTLE OLE 'TTLER AINT A MAN—'ES A BLINKIN COMMITY A BLINKIN BAKERS DUZZEN THATS WHY THEY CALLS 'IM A FUROR.

All an me knows becuss we wunce 'ere 'ol dubbles 'is 'ol appened wen 'we was windin up the ole watch on ther rine wen the germins was doin the reel estate blains. We was 'avin sum murtherin in one of them beer putshs (germin fer pub) wen a big fat helny cums up an sez 'germin'germin fer germin'germin' an 'e plunks 'iself darn an' starts hollerin fer beer.

tork abart the germins scuttlin fings you order sez that bloke scuttlin mugs ov beer. an 'e kep sayin mine furor mine camp mine pot and alf an' me kep sayin 'mines a plint an' ther fust ting I reckerized was bein pushed outter the putsh an' trowsd off an' we goes ter 'ave sum shuteye in a blinkin grate room wiv a lot ov uver beds.

necks mornin we wakes up feelin like we was filled up wiv a lotta dirty spunges an' ourlomme we see a lot ov uver blokes orl sittin up strite in bed warin pink niteshirts an' orl gibberin like them munks in the tarsin pickures.

corlovaduck alf an' me as seen dubble a few times but this beat the blinkin band. there was 11 of 'em wiv little charley chaplin bowlers an' the bits of 'air danglein just like adoff.

I looked at alf an' 'e woked at me an' we soon tumbled ter the idee. we 'ad been fixed up ter look like a furor wile we was drivin the pigs 'ome. we 'ad pink niteshirts on tool we got torking ter the uver blokes wot sed it was a cushy number an' alf an' me desides ter give it a go.

there was the choncoms 'tler, the perititikal 'tler, the military 'tler, the navy 'tler, the airforce 'tler, the propergander 'tler, the arts 'tler, the musikle 'tler, the appy 'tler and the meloncolly 'tler an' the tubby bloke wot we met in the putsh was the cheet 'ol 'tler dubble ketcher 'e cums in and tells alf an' me we 'is ter like the place ov a cappel of dubbles wots missin.

an' we soon finds art alf as ter be the soshul 'tler an' 'is ter be the assassenashun 'tler wile 'is the dubbles wile 'is keeps on bein misin—eiver by blonses or beer putshs.

lumme alf an' me soon fixes the ole enbuddle. we kids 'em along we likes the idee gets sum 'tler close gets inter one ov 'tlers limousines (the chofer fort 'e was seen fanga) an' we drives over the blinkin border singin 'e well seig yew agine, 'e well mister 'tler 'isnt spinnin a yarn. arsk alf.

ENDERT IGGS.

Battle Off Sweden

Believed Attack On Nazi Transports

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—Violent gunfire was heard off the Swedish coast to-day, according to a newspaper report.

Ten warships were observed off Ursholm travelling at high speed and firing as they went.

A large number of aircraft were seen at the same time, and fighter planes appeared to be engaged against bombers.

It is believed that a fleet of German transports was being attacked.

Attack On 4 Transports

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—STROMSTAD, Apr. 24 (UP).—Four big German transports were sighted at 6 a.m. to-day, en route northwards along the Swedish coast.

It is believed they were taking troops to Norway.

Five hours later heavy gunfire was heard and warships were sighted a great distance from the coast; near where the German transports would be at that time.

It is believed that the warships comprised a British squadron which had discovered the Nazi transports.

The warships disappeared to the south-west at noon.

GERMAN FORCES MASS OPPOSITE SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—The "Afton Bladet's" correspondent at Kaunas says that comprehensive military preparations are in full swing on Germany's Baltic coast.

Masses of troops and munitions are arriving at ports in the Memel region and East Prussia from other parts of Germany.

Civilians are barred from these ports which are strongly guarded.

The correspondent adds that the Baltic states remain calm. They are convinced that no action is intended against them.

THREAT TO TRONDHEIM

Allied Forces Still Closing In

LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—The Allied forces which are closing in on Trondheim are reported to be making good progress.

There is nothing official yet to indicate whether or not the War Office had Trondheim or other areas in mind when it issued a communiqué on Monday night stating that the Allied troops were meeting with considerable success in the face of great difficulties.

For some time to come official news of the British Expeditionary Force is likely to be on equally general terms.

Armies Said Face To Face

However, there are a mass of unofficial reports about Trondheim stating that north of the city the Allies are far down the railway from Namsos.

One report even says that they are now facing entrenched German troops at Levanger, which is only 35 miles from Trondheim.

The Allied progress has been indicated by the number of railway stations bombed by the Germans.

Only One Casualty

LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—Only one French soldier is reported to have been killed by the heavy German air bombardment which has ruined Namsos.

The main body of Allied troops was by this time well inland.

British troop trains, it is reported, have reached several points about 30 to 40 miles south of Trondheim.

It must be emphasised, however, that nearly all these frontier reports still await official confirmation.

AIRDROMES BOMBED

Reckless Daring By British Planes

LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—It is authoritatively learned that air force attacks were made on Fomnebu and Kjeller aerodromes early this morning.

Fomnebu air base was recently completed as a civil aerodrome.

High explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped on both aerodromes and a large fire was left blazing opposite the hangars and buildings at Fomnebu.

Severe Opposition

The bombers which heavily bombed Aalborg aerodrome for the third successive time last night were met with the most severe opposition yet encountered from the ground defences at this aerodrome.

The gun batteries had obviously been reinforced since the previous night and they opened intense fire concentrating over the target area as each aircraft attacked.

One Machine Hit

One British machine was hit by a small shell which damaged one of the engines. However, the machine was able to complete the attack and return safely to its base.

Despite opposition all the attacks were pressed home and a large number of bombs were seen to burst on the aerodrome surface and runways.

Nazi Barter With Rumania

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—BUCHAREST, Apr. 24 (Dome).—Germany will barter arms and ammunition for her quota of Rumanian oil under the new trade agreement, which was announced to-day.

The new agreement, according to previous messages, fell far short of Hitler's original demands.

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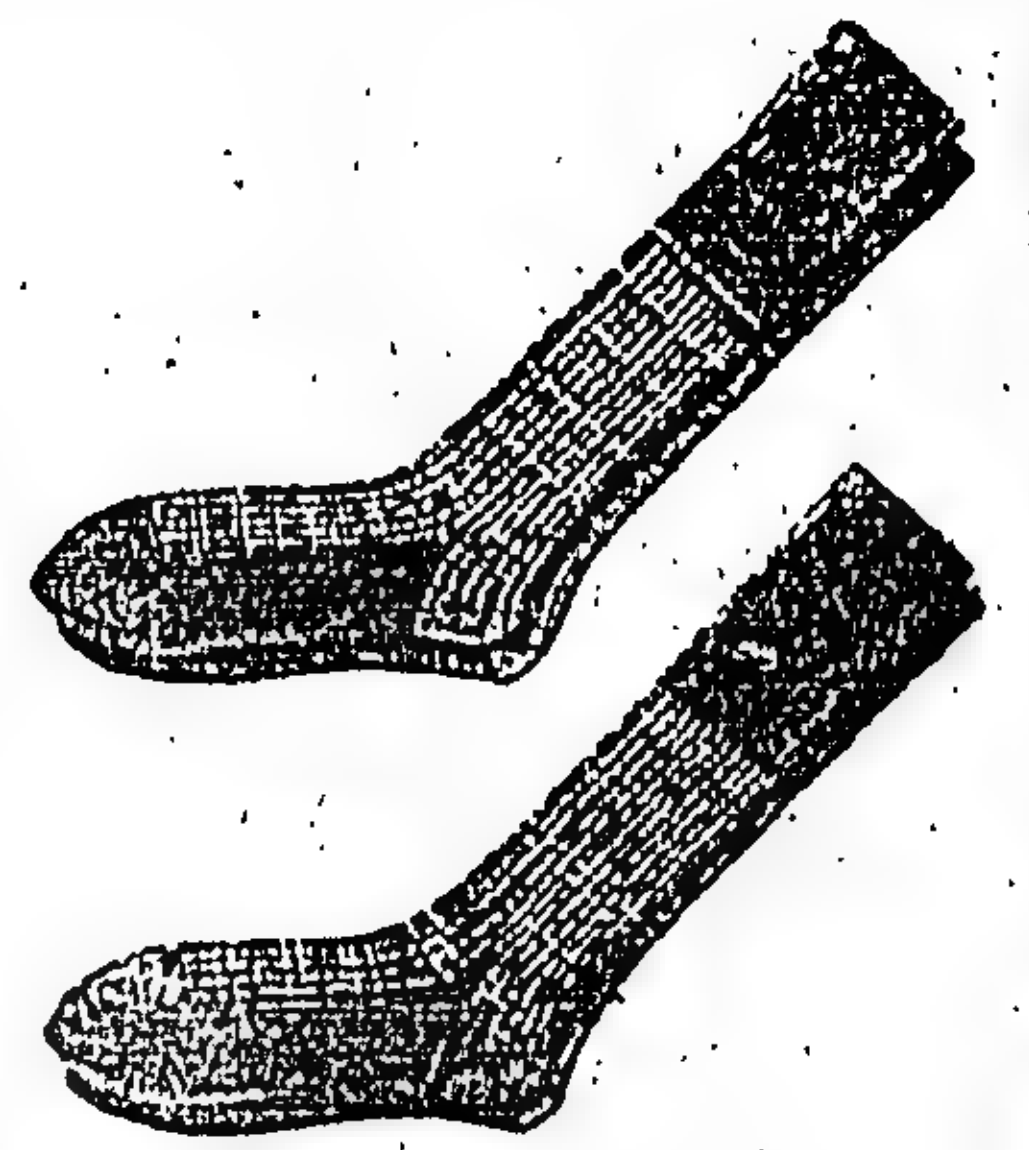


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Around The Courses COUNTRY CLUB RECORD BROKEN

Astonishing Figures By A.W. da Roza

Cotton Continues Drive For Red Cross Funds

(By "Birdie")

THE RECORD for the nine-holes course at the Country Club, Sheungshui, was broken on Sunday last when A. W. (Fred) da Roza went round in 33—three under Par. Some have before gone round in 38's, and 37's, and one or two, I believe, have tied the scratch score of 36, but this is the first time that the 36 has been broken.

Not only that, it is also the first time that the scratch score of 72 for the 18 holes has been equalled, for this same golfer turned in a second round of 39.

His figures for the first nine were:

1st Hole (330 yards—Par 4)	4
2nd Hole (373 yards—Par 4)	5
3rd Hole (425 yards—Par 5)	4
4th Hole (342 yards—Par 4)	4
5th Hole (176 yards—Par 3)	3
6th Hole (380 yards—Par 4)	3
7th Hole (163 yards—Par 3)	3
8th Hole (435 yards—Par 5)	4
9th Hole (270 yards—Par 4)	3

The 10th and 9th Holes are dog-legs. It will be seen from the figures that there were four "birdies," four Pars, and one over Par. Fred da Roza has a handicap of 6, and has recently returned from Australia. Several of the better golfers of the Kowloon Golf Club have played at Sheungshui, and have frankly confessed that the course has been too much for them. It must be admitted that these players have had little or no previous experience of such greens, and those at the Country Club and those at the Kowloon Golf Club have been agreed to that approach shots must be decidedly accurate—especially as most of the greens are elevated.

Roza took one putt per green for his 33!

A SHORT while ago the Country Club course was lengthened, and it must be admitted that on Sunday the back tees were being rested. The only holes, however, where any very appreciable difference is made are the 3rd (325) and the 8th (475). A "birdie" on the long 8th is very difficult, and on a day like Sunday last, I would say impossible. The "birdie" four at the 8th, however, is well within the range of any long hitter.

Hypothetically, therefore, the difference to the score would have only been two strokes, at the outside. It would have still been 35!

HAVING completed the first £5,000 of his tour of golf matches, collecting money for the British Red Cross, Henry Cotton has embarked on a second series, and has already gathered in another £2,300, making his total £7,300.

His most recent efforts have been at Gosford Park, Newcastle, and in a tournament under the auspices of the Derby Golf Club, at Gosford, Cotton partnered Richard Burton against W. H. Green (Tynemouth) and Bert Gadd (South Shields), and the match finished all square.

Cotton and Burton turned two up at the end of the first 18 holes, and on the last green, Cotton sank a four-foot putt to halve the match.

Four hundred pounds were collected.

On the Municipal course, Derby, Cotton partnered Tom Williamson (Notts) against Burton and W. J. Branch (Leicester). The first named pair lost 2-down on the last green.

LATEST doings of Bobby Locke (South Africa) has been his winning of the South Africa Open Championship for the fifth time and the fourth time in succession. Locke's aggregate was 293 for the 72 holes.

He broke Alfred Padgham's course record of 70 with a 69 for his second round, and with final rounds of 72 and 74, finished ten strokes ahead of S. Boshoff.

S. Brewis, who had won the title six times, was seventh.

IN spite of reduced membership, the calling-up of staff and the commandeering of Club houses, the golf Clubs of London are carrying on. Most of them are facing difficulties cheerfully. Special facilities are granted to those in the forces. The position was summed up recently by the secretary of the Walton Heath: "We feel that by far the most important thing is that people should still be able to play."

Here are some reports: Royal Mid-Surrey: Visitors in the forces, or employed full time on

YEAR'S BEST BADMINTON MATCH

Doubles Finals And Presentation Of Prizes

ACCOMMODATION for 300

spectators will be made at the Kowloon Cricket Club to-night for the concluding finals of the Colony Badminton Championships, which will be followed by the presentation of the season's prizes by Mrs. J. R. Higgs.

It is anticipated that to-night's men's doubles final will prove to be the match of the season. In opposition are P. H. Wong and C. Au, the senior singles finalists of last Monday, and K. L. Yung and H. F. Chew of the University.

The brilliant record of these two pairs during the current season assures an exciting and spectacular contest, and one which should not be missed by anybody interested in badminton.

This game will be preceded by the mixed doubles final between K. L. Yung and Miss Y. Cheung, and P. H. Wong and Miss W. Cheung, and here again a fast and entertaining match is guaranteed.

The play will start at 8.30 p.m., and admission will be 40 cents, including tax.

Lawn Bowls Rinks

The following have been selected to represent Hongkong Electric Recreation Club in a friendly bowls match against Indian Recreation Club, at Ming Yuen, on Saturday, April 27, at 3.30 p.m.

C. E. Gahagan, R. F. Gregory, E. S. McKay, and A. P. Fong (skip); R. C. Butler, W. E. Orchard, J. F. Lunny and G. T. Padgett (skip); and Robert W. K. Dier, S. Deacon and G. S. Thomson (skip).

Indian R.C. Team

The following will represent the I.R.C. against the Hong Kong Electric R.C. in a friendly bowls match at Ming Yuen on Saturday, 27th April at 3.30 p.m.

A. H. Rumjahn, A. G. Sufiad, A. O. Madar, M. Adal (skip), A. H. Madar, A. H. Madar, A. M. Wahab, A. K. Minu (skip), S. O. Bux, S. Nazarin, S. M. Rumjahn, A. H. Minu (skip).

home defence, may play for 2/6d. a day. Members who have joined up continue without paying further subscriptions.

Walton Heath: Members who have joined up are put on a supernumerary list at a subscription rate of £1.10. a year. Green fees have been reduced to 7/6d. a day at weekends and 3/6d. a day during the rest of the week.

Royal Wimbledon: Special terms for members in the forces and reduced green fees for visitors in the Services. For the first time in the history of the club, women may play on Saturdays and Sundays.

West Middlesex (Southall): Members of the active list of the forces pay no subscriptions and other members may now pay their annual subscriptions in three instalments in January, April and July. Members enlisting after January 1 next will receive a proportionate refund of current subscriptions.

Coombe Hill: Any officer in uniform may play for 2/6d. a day. Green fees have been reduced from 10/- to 7/6d. at weekends and 5/- a day on weekdays.

Malden: Green fees have been reduced, subscriptions are payable by instalments, and evacuated members have been transferred to the country members' list.

TENNIS DOUBLES

RUMJAHNS IN FINAL

E. C. FINCHER AND W. C. HUNG DEFEATED

S. A. RUMJAHN AND H. D. RUMJAHN former doubles champions of the Colony, entered the final of this year's Doubles Championship yesterday when they beat E. C. Fincher and W. C. Hung, 6-2, 8-6, 6-3.

As a combination, Fincher and Hung were far below that expected of a pair reaching the semi-finals. The Rumjahns had a comparatively easy passage through the first set, and only in the second was there any real opposition provided.

Hung was the weak link, and the Rumjahns concentrated their forces on him. Fincher was fairly steady, but he too failed in his ground strokes. At the net, where all four took position at the slightest opportunity, volleying was crisp, and it was there that Hung brought off several nice angled shots.

THE SECOND SET

AFTER winning the first set at 6-2, the Rumjahns ran into a 4-1 lead in the second set. Fincher and Hung rallied strongly and not only drew level at 4-4 but took the lead on the next game (Hung's service). H. D., however, made the score 5-4 on his service, and with powerful cross-court drives, the Rumjahns took the set at 8-6.

The third set was a repetition of the first. Throughout the match Sirdar had been exploiting a powerful forehand drive, and with this same stroke he continued to pierce the opposition.

The Rumjahn cousins will now meet the Tsui brothers in the final next Wednesday.

To-day's Programme

The semi-final struggle between Tsui Wai-pui, champion, and Tsui Yun-pui takes place on the Stand Court this afternoon.

A great game is expected, for Tsui Yun-pui is playing excellent tennis this year, and he is acknowledged as being the only man in the Colony capable of beating his brother.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

International Hockey

Tournament

Sir—I understand that the Hongkong Hockey Association is not holding the annual International Tournament this season, for some reason unknown.

Hockey is a favourite game in the Colony and has many keen followers. Year after year the hockey season has wound up with an entertaining and enjoyable International Tournament which (except football) has drawn more crowds than any other game in the Colony; what is more, it has brought international understanding and goodwill amongst the various communities. If the Hockey Association adopts the procedure of not holding International Tournaments, it is putting a taboo to the future of hockey in the Colony.

Come on, you officials of the Hongkong Hockey Association. You will have every support from an enthusiastic group of hockey players, as in previous seasons; and then we have an organisation known as the "British War Organisation Fund" to support.

M. RAMZAN.

First Events Of Army Sports

THE FIRST EVENTS of the Army Sports were held yesterday at the Polo ground, Boundary Road. The finals of the Discus Throw and the Putting of the Weight, the semi-finals of the tug-of-war and heats for the 440 yards relay comprised the afternoon's programme.

The results were: 110 stone tug-of-war (Semi-finals)—4th Heavy Regt., 12th, Heat 1—1. 4th Heavy Regt., 2. H.K.S.A., Heat 2—1. Middlesex, 2. 12th Heavy Regt. Through the discs (final)—1. Middlesex, 23 ft. 1 1/2 ins.; 2. Royal Scots, 18 ft. 4 ins.; 3. H.K.S.A., 17 ft. 10 1/2 ins. Putting the weight (final)—1. H.K.S.A., 47 ft.; 2. Middlesex, 45 ft.; 3. 4th Heavy Regt., 47 ft. 1 1/2 ins.

Swimming Officers For Y.M.C.A.

The annual meeting of the European Y.M.C.A. swimming section was held yesterday when the following officers were chosen—Chairman, E. W. Hamilton; Swimming secretary, L. A. Benn; Water-polo secretary, R.



Miss Alice Chen (P. I.) waiting to receive the ball from Miss Cary Wong (P. I.). Miss Lo Yuen-ching (H.K.) is blocked. From this position, Miss Chen scored a very fine goal. The match was played at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on Monday, the Touring team beat a Chinese Federation team—By courtesy of the Sing Tao Jih Pao.

Basketball

Girls' Basketball Tour Concludes This Evening

THE CHUNG HWA GIRLS' BASKETBALL touring team from the Philippines, who are playing a series of charity matches for the Chinese Wounded and Refugee funds, will conclude their itinerary to-day, when they will meet a team comprising Hongkong's star players, at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. The game is to commence at 7 p.m.

The visitors have scored two successive victories in decisive fashion over teams representing the best girl basketballers in the Colony, though they had to play under girls' rules, to which they are not accustomed.

To-night's match promises to be the best of the series as they will be playing in their element, namely, under boys' rules.

There is a vast difference between girls' and boys' rules. In the girls' rules the team comprises six players. The guards are not permitted beyond the half-way line, and guarding is limited only to blocking. Each quarter is of eight minutes duration.

Under boys' rules, the team comprises five players. The guards are at liberty to move all round the court, and are allowed to snatch the ball from a player's grasp. Each quarter is of ten minutes duration. Stamina and speed will play a great part in deciding the issue. Hongkong will be placing their strongest side out, hence a fast and exciting game is expected.

SUMMER SOCCER AND CRICKET CLASH

6.30 Kick-off Suggested To Avoid Interference

LONDON.—Football having marched into cricket's June "territory," there is nothing cricket can do except hope that this is not the beginning of permanent summer-time soccer. The F.A. say there is nothing to fear. Besides, have they not asked the League in arranging the Cup competition to ensure a minimum of interference with summer games?

This promise has been seized on by people in the Yorkshire Cricket Federation and by clubs in the south as well. They want to know what is to be the extent of this proposed co-operation with summer sports. What happens when the later Cup ties in May and the final itself in June are being played? If these matches are decided on Saturday afternoon, competing cricket matches will be hit as hard as if the skies opened and drenched their grounds with rain.

Perhaps a 6.30 kick-off would offer no challenge to cricket, and though it would be unusual to have a Cup Final at that hour, there seems no reason why it should fall to appeal, and there should be a better game.

Goldman: Committee, L. H. Chater, F. J. Anslow, and representatives of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Women's Section.

TILDEN DOES NOT REGRET TURNING PROFESSIONAL

LOS ANGELES, (AP).—William T. Tilden 2nd, America's all-time tennis champion of champions, looks back on a past jammed with rich memories, the present with no regrets, and the future—

"Frankly, I have no plans at the moment," said this tall, nice looking chap, who in the '20's ruled the tennis world such as no one else has or probably ever will.

Inter-School Athletic Heats

HEATS for the Inter-School Athletic Meet were held at Caroline Hill yesterday, and basing judgment on the results, it appears that the finals on Friday will be keenly contested between Wah Yan, La Salle and King's Colleges.

Yesterday's qualifiers were: 100 metres—Lai Chung-yu (Wah Yan); Chow Henshu (King's); C. Large (D.B.S.); A. P. Silva (La Salle); R. Lobo (La Salle); Victor Mendonca (S.J.C.).

Long Jump—Chan King-cheung (St. Stephen's); Wan Kei-jung (Wah Yan); Poon Sal-on (King's); Wong Ki-lun (King's).

800 metres—J. Rousseau (C.B.S.); A. Odell (C.B.S.); Khan Mohammed (Queen's); Sarwar Khan (Queen's); Silva (La Salle); A. Sandberg (La Salle); F. Fung (Wah Yan).

Pole Vault—Marcus Ng (La Salle); A. Sandberg (La Salle); Kwok Chi-hung (St. Stephen's); Chan King-cheung (St. Stephen's); Fung Chi-hung (Wah Yan); Wan Kei-jung (Wah Yan).

200 metres—Victor Mendonca (S.J.C.); Chan Yee-fong (Wah Yan); C. Large (D.B.S.); Fong Hing-yuen (Queen's); Lai Cheung-yin (Wah Yan); A. P. Silva (La Salle); Sin Kwok-biu (King's).

Shot Put—Lok Seng-choi (King's); Poon Sal-on (King's); Ting Eng-sang (D.B.S.); R. Silva (S.J.C.); Sarwar Khan (Queen's); J. Macaulay (D.B.S.); Lam Kwok-leung (Wah Yan); Sin Kwok-biu (King's); A. Odell (C.B.S.); A. Xavier (La Salle).

High Jump—A. Mackenbach (La Salle); Marcus Ng (La Salle); Fong Chi-hung (Wah Yan); A. Weller (C.B.S.); Wong Yee (St. Stephen's); Poon Sal-on (King's); 150 metres—Cavus (C.B.S.); Khan Mohammed (Queen's); F. Soares (La Salle); F. Fung (Wah Yan); L. Silva (La Salle); Sarwar Khan (Queen's); Cheung Kai-pui (Wah Yan).

110 metres high hurdles—Kwok Chi-hung (St. Stephen's); Eddy Choy (S.J.C.); Wan Kei-jung (Wah Yan); Wong Yee (St. Stephen's); Fong Ki-lun (King's).

Relay race—St. Joseph's, Diocesan School, King's, Wah Yan, La Salle, Central Institution.

Lauded and hissed, liked and disliked, but ever a sportsman and a real champion, Tilden gave no ground and asked for none. He hasn't changed much.

Big Bill still sheds that something few possess and many crave—colour. He can still offer an argument to the younger rulers of professional tennis, Budge, Vincent, and Perry, and as for the present crop of amateurs, take Tilden.

Ten years ago the Philadelphia master was winding up a reign of the world's amateurs that had gone on, with but few interruptions, for a decade.

WON PRO TITLE

IN 1930 he announced he was turning professional. Some of the wisecracks of the time said he was "happy-go-lucky." He was to the extent he broke all attendance records on his tour of the country, won the world's pro title, and repeated the trick four years later.

Has he regretted that 1930 announcement? "The only regret I have," he exclaimed, "is that I didn't turn professional 10 years sooner."

Pro tennis, he went on, offers harder competition from the first round to the final. The amateur stars are "fed" easy opponents until they reach the semifinal brackets. So much for that.

FORTUNE SPENT

IT is no secret that Tilden spent a fortune playing with the amateurs, although he does not discuss his private affairs. But it looks in with what he said in this:

"The old timers played tennis because we loved it. That isn't true to-day. Players of this age are in tennis for what material gain they can achieve—maybe in 'holding up' a committee for cash, or the hope of turning professional."

How do they compare with the players of his day?

"They don't," was his crisp reply.

B.E.F. PIPERS GIVE KILTS A SWAN SONG

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.

THIS morning we were present at one of the death agonies of the kilt. The pipes and drums of a battalion of the Cameron Highlanders played in a market place, after which four drummers danced a reel.

All wore the kilt—as did their officers, who looked on—but for how long will they be allowed to wear it? Strictly speaking, it is banned.

Have we seen the kilt with the B.E.F. for the last time this cold and happy day, or will high authority relent on such ceremonial occasion?

There was a large and thrilled crowd of civilians round the square. They started visibly at the first blast of the eldritch music to which the English have become hardened, and which reflects so well the lovable dourness of their Scottish neighbours.



Then, as the pipes and drums marched and the music swelled and screamed, the eyes of the French began to glitter and their hands to clench.

You might say that they snifled the battle from afar, and murmured, "Ha ha!" among the pipes.

The pipe major, a magnificent figure, and as rugged as any rock which a Scot ever rolled down on an unsuspecting Sassenach, had them in his hands.

Even the major showed a gleam of politely interested savagery.

The music ended on a note reminiscent to a Sassenach of that boy known as a dying pig. We were approaching the climax.

Four drummers who had put on their dancing slippers took the centre of the square. The crowd formed a closer circle.



The pipers resumed their challenge to all men who are not Scots, and the dancers, hands held high, scampered back and forth and twirled in a formal ecstasy of national abandon.

They hooched, too, as Scottish dancers will, and the French quivered with delight at the sound.

Altogether it was a great occasion, electric with provocative and victorious emotion.

ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES



Forced Wife Of Shot Man To Kill Him

NEW YORK.

A WILD-EYED man burst into a lonely farmhouse near Washington Village, Pennsylvania, shot the owner and then, forcing his gun into the hands of the murdered man's wife, said: "Shoot me dead or I'll kill you."

Forced to murder the man who had killed her husband, the woman pulled the trigger. The man gave a crazed laugh and fell dead.

The woman, Mrs. Caldwell, was herself wounded when she tried to protect her husband.

Watching the tragedy were her two children, Harold, aged five, and Lloyd, aged six, and a fifteen-year-old farm-hand.

7 Miles Through Snow

With these three, Mrs. Caldwell battled seven miles through snow-drifts to the nearest house and sobbed her story.

When police and doctors reached the house they found Mrs. Caldwell weak from loss of blood.

She told them that her husband and the murderer, Glenn Platts, who had once worked on the farm, had a feud.

To murder Caldwell and force his wife to become his murderer was Platts' idea of the perfect revenge.

Torpedoed Him, Paid For Broken Spectacles

The captain of the German ship Edmund Hugo Simmes IV, recently sunk by the submarine Truant, will be buying himself a new pair of spectacles at the expense of the submarine's crew.

First-Class Stoker James Bromilow, of Bolton, now on leave, said that when the German captain went aboard the submarine he shook hands with the crew, and they made a collection for the replacement of his glasses, which had been broken.

PLANNED TO DIE—SLEPT

IF you had twenty minutes to live, what would you do?

Charles William Airey, a fifty-five-year-old smallholder, of Marlesford, Suffolk, deliberately gave the last twenty minutes of his life to having a nap.

Airey awoke in the early morning twenty minutes before he had planned his death. So he went to sleep again. Then he got up, walked into the garden and shot himself.

At the inquest it was disclosed that he was heard by his son to remark, upon waking up at 5 a.m. on Monday and looking at the clock: "I can have another twenty minutes."

Airey, it was stated, had been depressed for two years, since the death of his wife.

Verdict: Suicide while the balance of his mind was disturbed.

Why They Keep On Raiding The Shetlands

EVERYONE has been asking why the Germans have been paying such devoted attention to the Shetland Islands.

Since war began they have carried out 12 air raids there.

It can now be revealed that the island harbours are being used for R.A.F. flying boats engaged on North Atlantic U-boat patrol.

The rugged, thinly populated, mountainous islands make apparently poor targets for the German bombers, but the presence of the R.A.F. patrols makes it worth while to cover 1,200 miles of the North Sea.

Their Starting Point

The flying-boat patrols using the Shetlands as a starting point can fly far up into the semi-Arctic regions and make regular reconnaissance over the North Sea. Frequently, they have been able to destroy or aid the destruction of German submarines.

Here are two "in and out" pictures of Germany. Above is a German from Soviet-occupied Poland driving a car laden with his household possessions across the frontier into the German-occupied territory. Repatriated under the Russo-German Agreement, he is already wisely giving the Nazi salute. The picture below, however, tells a different story. For these German prisoners are marching off under guard to a prison camp "somewhere in France" until the war is over.

A.F.S. Said 'Shave That Beard' (SO HE JOINED)

WHEN Mr. Frank Sutton, 28-year-old artist, of Clock House-lane, Ashford, Middlesex, realised that he would not be called up by the Army for some time, he decided to join the Auxiliary Fire Service.

But Mr. Sutton has a golden brown rich full beard and a moustache which tones in with his flowing golden hair.

And when Mr. R. Crimble, captain of Staines Fire Brigade, told him that his application form was accepted, Mr. Crimble added: "Of course, you realise you will have to come into line with the rest of the men."

"I don't want to be personal and hope you won't take offence, but, of course, you will have to shave off that beard."

Surprised

Mr. Sutton was surprised that his beard should be thought to affect his efficiency as a fireman.

But the Chief Officer was adamant. To be a fireman, Mr. Sutton must be beardless.

"He was quite firm about it, and I did not quite see the reason for it," Mr. Sutton said.

"I would naturally have obeyed most commands, as I realise that discipline is essential in any body of men, however irksome to the artistic temperament."

"But I did demur at losing my beard, which is now recognised as part of Frank Sutton, the artist."

Propaganda

"Eventually, Mr. Crimble told me flatly that if I refused to get rid of it, I could not join the A.F.S. I equally firmly refused to tamper with my beard."

"It is part of my personality, and it also has a certain propaganda value which cannot be ignored in a profession like mine. So rather than lose it I declined to join the A.F.S."

"I applied not very far down the same road to the A.L.P. headquarters, and was accepted there immediately."

"Now I patrol with my tin helmet strap under my beard."

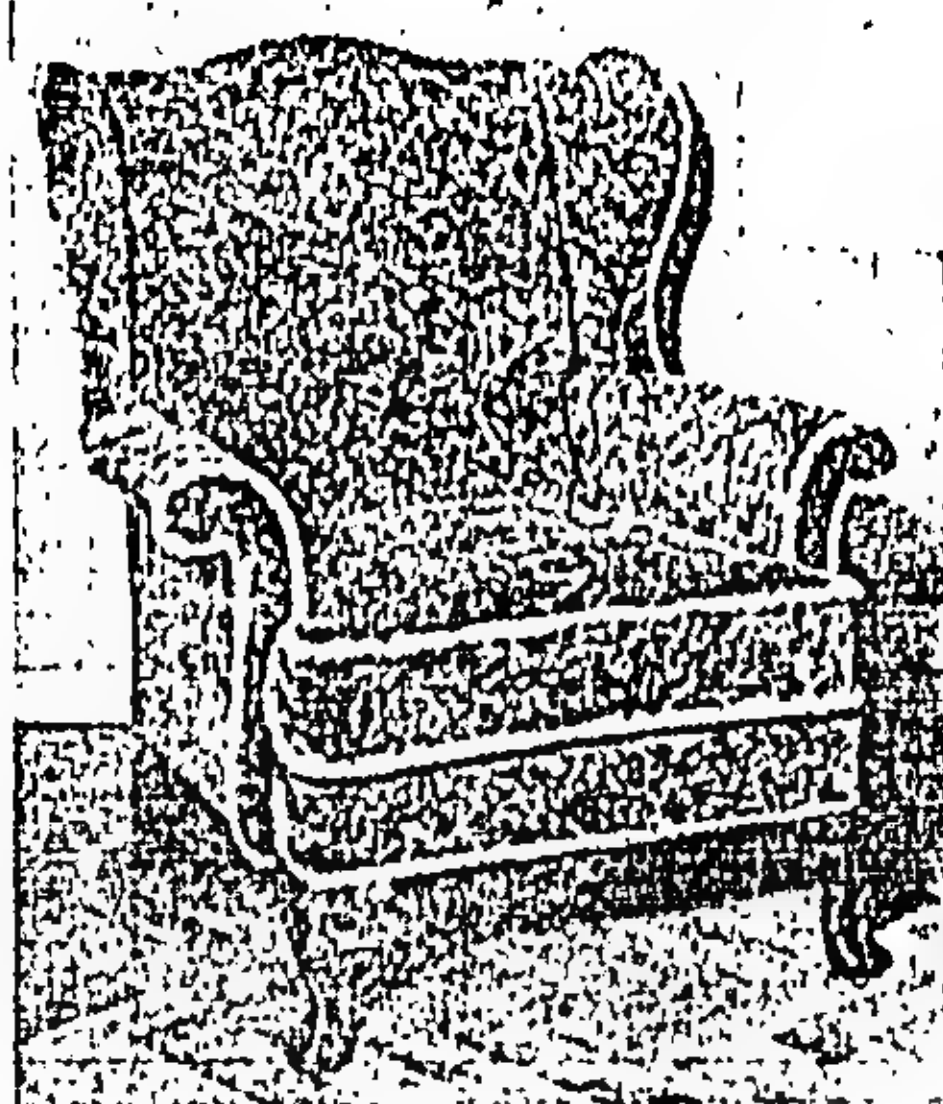
WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE

Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vim and Vigor.

Your liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas builds up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sick and the world looks dumb.

A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes these famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else.

... they can't come, thank goodness!



Your favourite chair will not be usurped by your neighbour's wife. Your party smile will not comfort your well-washed face. You will put on your slippers and you will gnaw your chicken bone. After dinner you will settle down in your Parker-Knoll and think of all the letters you should be writing, and all

the nonsense you might have been talking if your neighbour's wife had not caught cold... That chair has ruined your social career—so what?

PARKER-KNOLL

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"HAZELINE" SNOW

The finishing touch to a beautiful skin

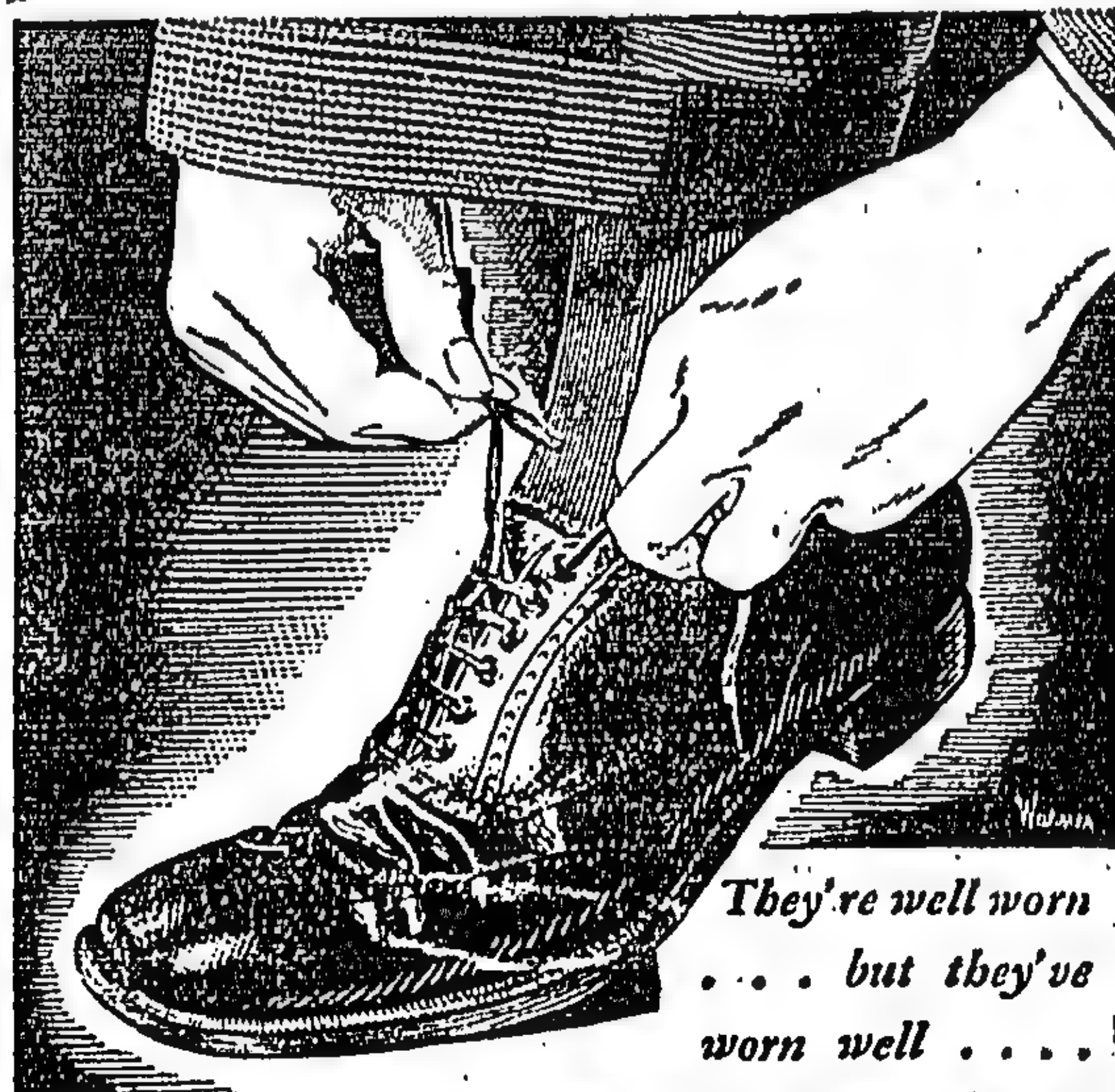


Just a touch of "HAZELINE" SNOW and a beautiful skin acquires added charm. Daily applications help to keep the skin smooth and fair and give it that fashionable matt surface so much admired.

Look for the familiar label and BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Glass jars from all Chemists and Stores

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (INCORPORATED) THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LTD., LONDON, ENGL. LONDON AND SHANGHAI



They're well worn... but they've worn well....

thanks to KIWI

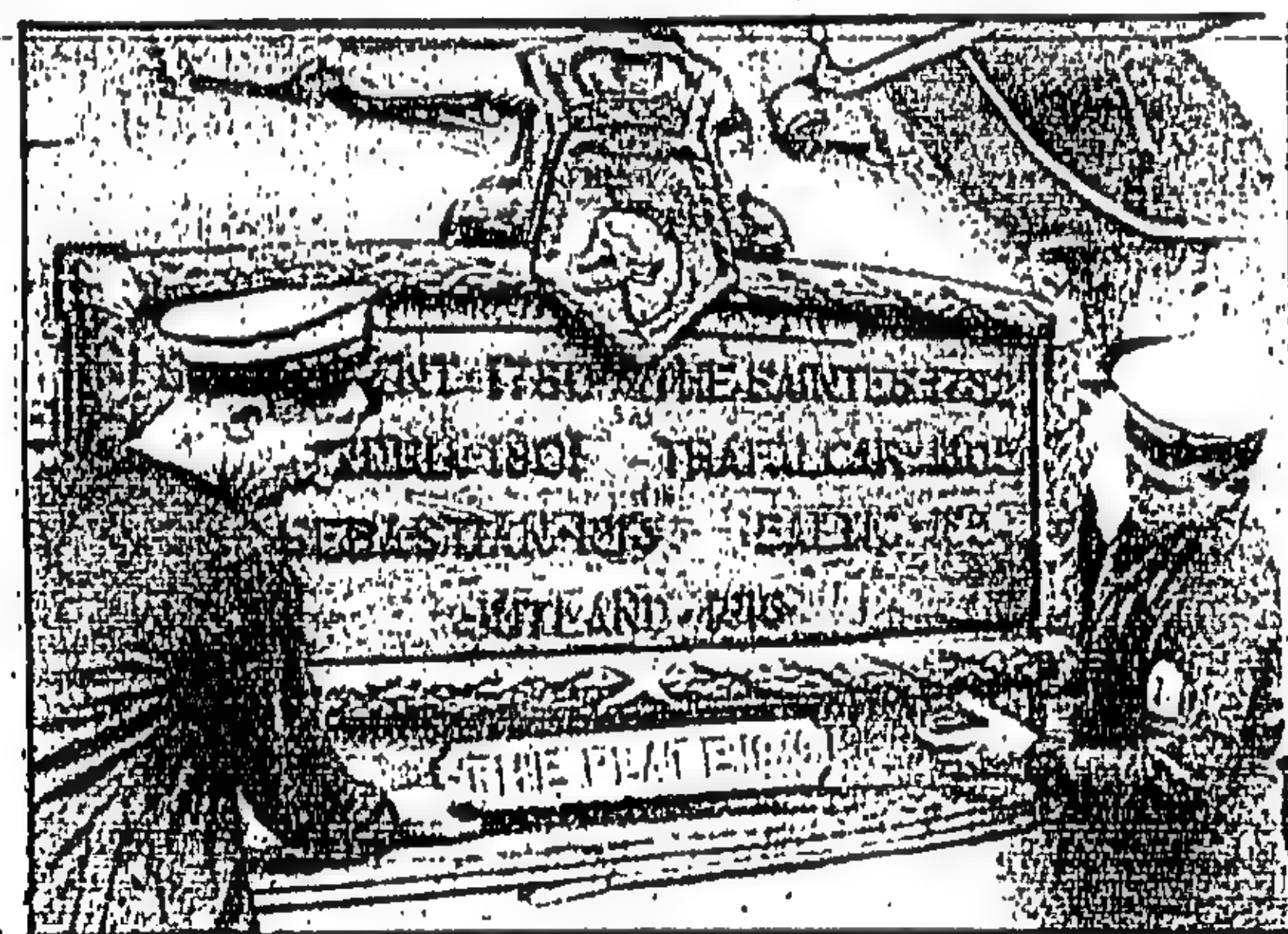
BLACK POLISH... TAN POLISHES

Polishes, Protects and Preserves...



White Cleaner and Shoe Creams

ANOTHER VICTORY IS CHALKED UP



The ship's carpenter proudly carved this panel while the Ajax was returning from Montevideo. It adds yet another victory to the scroll of gallant actions fought by British ships of that name.

Gained \$5,000,000 In Day

CAIRO. The decision as recently they had thought, the court would accept the Crown Council's argument that payment should be made in Egyptian francs.

The Suez Canal bond case has been going on for years. In April, 1938, the Mixed Court of First Instance, found that the bond service was payable on a gold basis.



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£12 BABY WANTS TO BE ACTRESS

THE film ambitions of a girl of 14, who was said to have been sold as a baby for £12, were revealed at the London Juvenile Court, Shepherd's Bush, W.

"It is reported," said Mr. John Watson, the magistrate, "that she has a great desire to be a film star."

"She has an artistic and dramatic temperament, a cheery and attractive personality. "She also has an abnormal mentality, at times well beyond her age and at other times childish."

At the previous hearing a man in court said: "I don't know whether I'm her father or not. When she was two I paid her mother £12 for her."

A foster-parent will be found for the girl, who appeared on remand as being in need of care, and protection.

Admiral Keeps Shop For The Navy

Engineer-Admiral E. O. Hafford (retired) has turned amateur junk dealer in Queen's-road, Hendon. He gets his shop rent free and his volunteer staff wear overcoats to save expenses on heating.

In five days he has made £124 clear profit for the Comforts for the Navy Fund.



Childhood sweethearts who grow to become rival artists are Muriel Angelus and Ronald Colman in Rudyard Kipling's "The Light that Failed," which Paramount presents on Saturday at both the Queen's and Alhambra Theatres. The story of the artist-adventurer who was equally at home on battlefield or canvas is told by a sterling cast which also lists Walter Huston, Ida Lupino, Dudley Digges and hundreds of others. William Wellman directed.

KING'S

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

N.B. This film will not be shown anywhere in the Colony for a period of at least Six Months.

"Only In Some Men's Arms Can A Woman Become A Queen... And A Queen Become A Woman!"

Prove it, unshakable, she came so hard! Not as a queen putting pride before duty... but as a woman... putting love before all else!

BETTE DAVIS
ERROL FLYNN

The Private Lives of **ELIZABETH ESSEX**

OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND

PART OF THE PROCEEDS TO BE DONATED TO THE B.W.O.F.

AT ROADSHOW PRICES

TO - MORROW
A New Universal Picture

MAE WEST & W. C. FIELDS in
"MY LITTLE CHICKADEE"

STAR THEATRE

HONGKONG DAILY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

TO-DAY ONLY

MARGARET SULLAVAN - JOHN BOLES

in "ONLY YESTERDAY"

A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE

TO - MORROW
MGM Picture

Norma Shearer - Fredric March
"Barretts of Wimpole Street"

MAJESTIC THEATRE

NATHAN RD. KOWLOON TEL. 57222

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
THE MOST EXCITING PICTURE THE "DEAD END" KIDS
EVER MADE!!!

"YOU'VE TURNED YOUR LAST KID INTO A KILLER... WE'RE TAKIN' OVER NOW!"

See those tough "Dead End" kids turn over a new leaf! They used to break laws... now they make laws... as they turn Crime School into a self-governed City of Boys!

HELL'S KITCHEN

THE "DEAD END" KIDS

MARGARET LINDSAY
RONALD REAGAN
STANLEY FIELDS
A WARNER BROS. PICTURE

TO-MORROW & FRIDAY

Mutiny of the Murderers on the Isle That Men Forgot!
CONRAD VEIDT
HELEN VINSON in "King of the Damned"
A Gaumont-British Production

Dine, Wine & Dance
at—

CHANTECLER

176-179 Nathan Road, Kowloon. Tel. 50021.

WESTERN FRONT

GUNS BARK FOR HOURS

Another Nazi Raid Repulsed

PARIS, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—There has been violent artillery fire on the Western Front. In the River Meuse sector, German artillery shelled communications behind the Allied lines and brought French guns into action for several hours.

East of the Moselle, the Germans attempted to raid a French outpost under cover of a barrage, but French artillery repulsed them before they got anywhere near the outpost.

GIANT WARSHIPS

Extra Strength For British Navy

London, Apr. 23. Britain's navy is about to be reinforced by five of the largest, most powerfully armed and most strongly protected battleships in the world, states Hector Bywater, News-Chronicle naval correspondent. These vessels, King George V, Prince of Wales, Duke of York, Jellison, and Bantley are now undergoing trials.

Bywater states they are the largest battleships ever built in England and are exceeded in size only by the Lion, Temeraire and two others yet unnamed which are under construction and will displace at least 40,000 tons.

The King George and her four consorts differ in almost every respect from any previous British battleship. They mount 10 14-inch guns in two quadruple and one twin turrets, 16 5.5-inch and many lighter guns. Each will carry three aircraft and 1,500 officers and men.

While an unsinkable battleship is still a vision, the King George type approaches this ideal more nearly than any earlier vessel. The percentage of weight entailed by underwater defence against torpedo attack is much increased and if the belt and deck armour are included the total weight of the defensive elements is 40 per cent. of the full displacement of the ship, namely 35,000 tons. This is believed to be a world record.

The speed of this class exceeds 30 knots and steaming endurance is expected to be far greater than that of their predecessors. Their 14-inch guns have a high rate of fire with superior range to the 15-inch guns of the older battleships and can penetrate thicker armour.

All five ships were launched in an unusually advanced stage of completion. Their completion will raise the British strength of capital ships to 19, with at least four more building.—Reuter.

MACKENZIE KING WITH ROOSEVELT

WARM SPRINGS, Georgia, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister, arrived here to-day and drove to President Roosevelt's cottage, where the President greeted him with a warm handshake.

President Roosevelt later informed the Press that the visit had no political significance.

Mr. Mackenzie King and President Roosevelt are old friends and Mr. King visits the President every year.

Not Political Visit

SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAPH.—WARM SPRINGS, Apr. 23 (UP).—The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, arrived in Warm Springs to-day and immediately conferred with President Roosevelt.

The Premier's Secretary, Mr. W. Hasset, declared that no question of Canadian or American policy was involved in the visit.

"President Roosevelt and Mr. Mackenzie King are very old friends," Mr. Hasset said.

Mr. Mackenzie King refused to be interviewed.

BRITAIN NOT SO DEGENERATE

Warm Defence Of The Empire By Budapest Paper

LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—In Budapest, the "Magyar Nemzet," discussing the anti-British propaganda that Britain is degenerate and will go the way of Rome and Byzantium, seeks to prove that objectively Britain has always fought for her own aims and ideals with her own methods and means.

"A people may be good fighters without" being professional militarists," says the paper. A long-distance runner may be an equally good athlete as a sprinter.

Only Partial Success

In the "New York Herald-Tribune," Walter Lippman, the famous columnist, points out that the hold-up for Hitler in Scandinavia has caused a "change in the diplomatic weather" to Hitler's disadvantage in the European capital.

"It is now clear that Hitler's stroke in Scandinavia is a partial but by no means complete success. He is not to have Norway without fighting for it. He has suffered irreparable losses in his Navy, a circumstance which is bound to impress the Italian and Japanese navies."

"The British Navy, which in theory could be given a knock-out blow at Scapa Flow because Norway is so near, has actually gone over to Norway, still nearer to the German air force, and is landing an army in Norway."

Hitler Risking All

The New York "Atlantic Constitution" says: "It is the consensus of opinion that the rapid acceleration of the American production of fighting planes has forced Hitler to abandon his plans for the long war of attrition, which he believed he could eventually win, and to risk all on such a daring exploit as the invasion of Norway. And there can be no doubt that by thus opening up a new arena of conflict Hitler gave to the British and French navies and armies the best opportunity they have yet had to strike against Germany."

The military correspondent of the Brussels "Soleil" says: "There is one blockade which has completely failed, namely the German blockade of Britain. Despite strenuous efforts with various arms, the tonnage destroyed is so insignificant, that the threat has completely disappeared."

"The relative inaction of German submarines during the Norwegian campaign proves that their flotillas have suffered heavy losses, which have not been made good."

Nazi Fleet Decimated

In Bern, the "Gazette de Lausanne" says: "Hitler's Norwegian adventure has suddenly transformed the Germans' favourable situation."

Without appreciable loss, the British Fleet has decimated its adversary. By occupying Denmark and Norway, the Reich has closed neutral territorial waters of which she was the sole beneficiary. The gravest consequence was the liberation of the Franco-British Fleet to intervene wherever necessary.

"By their own action, the Germans have turned a really advantageous and strategic situation to their own detriment."

SAAR DISTRICT BAN DECLARED

LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—The Saar district, the Rhineland and the western part of the province of Baden were declared banned districts in an announcement on the German wireless to-night.

Nobody will be allowed to enter these districts without special military permission, which will be granted only in the most urgent cases.

MORE JAPANESE BOMBINGS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".—CHUNGKING, Apr. 23 (UP).—Japanese bombers continued their raids on Szechuan cities yesterday, concentrating their attention mainly on Suifu, 140 miles south-west of Chungking.

The Japanese planes avoided Chungking, and no air raid alarm was sounded in the war-time capital.

Details of the damage in Suifu are not yet available.

GEN. SIKORSKI TO VISIT LONDON

LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—"Reuter's" diplomatic correspondent learns that General Wladyslaw Sikorski, the Polish Prime Minister, is expected shortly in London on an unofficial visit.

It is understood that General Sikorski will meet high-ranking officers of the R.A.F. to discuss means for furthering the co-operation of the British and Polish Air Forces.

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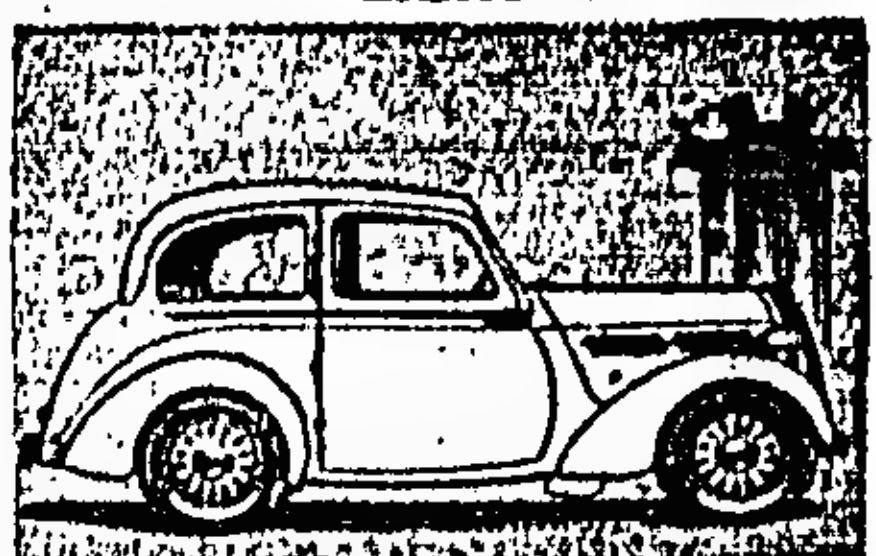
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The Hongkong Telegraph

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FRANCE BELIEVES NAZI INVASION OF SWEDEN NEAR

Official Despatches Confirm Massing Of German Troops On Baltic Coast Opposite Scandinavia

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

German Convoy Caught By R. N.

STOCKHOLM, April 24 (UP).—Reports filtering into Sweden indicate that the British Naval units operating in the Skagerrak have intercepted another convoy of German transports en route to Oslo.

The official Swedish News Agency confirms that reports have been received from inhabitants of Falkenberg, stating that detonations continued until 8 p.m. last night.

Inhabitants of Karesund heard ten detonations, which were quickly followed by an SOS, apparently from a German transport, stating she was sinking.

The Stockholm Correspondent of the "Aften Bladet" reports that two battles were raging yesterday in the Skagerrak, both warships and planes participating.

The Correspondent reports that British naval units attacked a German transport convoy south of the Swedish island of Uthmanen at 9.45 p.m.

No further details are available.

Believed Attack On Nazi Transports

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—Violent gunfire was heard off the Swedish coast to-day, according to a newspaper report.

Ten warships were observed off Uthmanen travelling at high speed and firing as they went.

A large number of aircraft were seen at the same time, and fighter planes appeared to be engaged against bombers.

It is believed that a fleet of German transports was being attacked.

Attack On 4 Transports

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 24 (UP).—Four big German transports were sighted at 5 a.m. to-day, en route northwards along the Swedish coast.

It is believed they were taking troops to Norway.

Five hours later heavy gunfire was heard and warships were sighted at a great distance from the coast, near where the German transports would be at that time.

It is believed that the warships comprised a British squadron which had discovered the Nazi transports.

The warships disappeared to the south-west at noon.

New Naval Fight

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Apr. 24 (UP).—Stockholm-Radio announced that there are reports of another naval engagement in the Skagerrak.

The report quotes fishermen as stating that they heard terrific gunfire off Bohuslan.

Sixty detonations were counted.

Italy To Expand Air Force

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ROME, Apr. 23 (Dome).—Italy is to embark immediately upon a three year expansion plan for her Air Force.

The plan will involve the expenditure of 7,000 million lire.

It has already been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies.



CHINA REGAINS A CAPITAL

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

CHUNGKING, April 24 (UP).—For the first time in nearly three years of warfare, China has regained a provincial capital.

It is officially announced that Chinese forces have entered Kai-feng, capital of Honan Province.

Kai-feng fell to the Japanese in 1938. Entry was effected through the north and south gates of the city after an all-night engagement in the suburbs.

Garrison Wiped Out

The official communique states that the Chinese forces now control all the main streets of the city.

Japanese remnants are now being wiped out.

"The Chinese forces intend to make an effort to maintain permanent occupation of the city," the communique concludes.

Intensified Fighting

Intensified fighting is raging on the Honan, Kiangsi and Shensi fronts with the Chinese gaining the upper hand.

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

ANZAC DAY IN H.K.

Australian Sailors To Take Part

Nearly a hundred Australian Officers and ratings now stationed with the China Squadron will participate in the Anzac Day ceremonies at the Cenotaph in Hongkong to-morrow.

It is interesting to note that these Australians were the first people to leave Australia for active service after the outbreak of the war. They have been stationed in the Far East since last September.

Wreaths On Cenotaph

Wreaths will be laid on behalf of the Australian naval personnel now in Hongkong. For many Anzac Day will have a peculiar significance, for it was the day on which their fathers received their baptism of fire, and in many cases fell, in the famous Gallipoli Landing 25 years ago.

Wreaths are also to be laid by the Australian and New Zealand Association, by representatives of the Army, by several local residents who served in the first Australian Infantry Force—predecessors of the 2nd A.I.F. now in Egypt and Palestine—and by other local residents.

The ceremony will be attended by several Gallipoli veterans who were in the British and other Allied forces who participated in the Gallipoli Landing.

The Cenotaph ceremony will take place at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

PARIS, April 24 (UP).—FRENCH CONCERN AT THE POSSIBILITY OF A GERMAN INVASION OF SWEDEN IS INCREASING; AND TO-DAY PARIS' NEWSPAPERS SUGGEST THAT NOT EVEN FINLAND IS NOW SAFE FROM A SUDDEN GERMAN BLITZKRIEG.

An official spokesman of the French War Office does not hesitate in admitting that the Allies interpret latest official despatches from Sweden as indicating that Hitler intends to invade Sweden in the near future.

These official despatches, says the spokesman, indicate heavy German troop concentrations along the Baltic coast opposite Sweden.

The War Office spokesman added that the Allies were now firmly entrenched in Norway, and their forces would be able to lend immediate aid to Sweden if she were invaded.

The spokesman believes that the British and French expeditionary forces in Norway will be substantially increased in the near future.

Sweden, he said, is fully prepared for any move on the part of Hitler, and she would probably be able to prevent any German debarkation along the coast or entry from Oslo.

Military observers, commenting on the latest developments in Scandinavia, claim that it would not be difficult for the Allied forces to throw a solid line across the Scandinavian peninsula at its waist-line, and thus cut Hitler off from the precious iron ore mines.

Swedish Denial

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 24 (Reuter).—It is understood that the reason for the official Swedish statement denying that war material had been transported through Sweden to Norway was made in connection with reports that if this had not actually happened, it was contemplated.

The reports are believed to have started when permission was given for a German hospital train to pass through Sweden. The train was subjected to a rigid search.

German Forces Mass

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—The "Aften Bladet's" correspondent at Kaunas says that comprehensive military preparations are in full swing on Germany's Baltic coast.

Masses of troops and munitions are arriving at ports in the Memel region and East Prussia from other parts of Germany.

Civilians are barred from these ports which are strongly guarded.

The correspondent adds that the Baltic states remain calm. They are convinced that no action is intended against them.

Did Not Report Departure

Hotel Resident Is Cautioned

Mrs. Susanna Ivanova Koolhaas-Revers, of Peninsula Hotel, was summoned before Mr. Sheldon at the Central Magistracy this morning for failing to report her departure from the Colony on July 6, last year, within 48 hours to the Registration of Persons Department. She admitted the offence.

Det.-Sgt. J. Headridge, of the Special Branch, said on April 16 Mrs. Koolhaas-Revers reported her arrival here, and it was then revealed she did not report her departure in July. He added that she was unexpectedly called away.

A caution was administered.

American Ships Arriving

American destroyers, on their routine journey north for the summer manoeuvres off Chiaofoo, began to arrive in Hongkong from Manila to-day. Two destroyers—10 destroyers—will be removed later to a camp at Rangoon, 50 miles from Sarajevo.

Achmeviev was a member of the Executive Council of the Serbian Radical (Nazi) Party, which Stoyadinovitch founded recently.

Belgrade, April 23 (UP).—Following swiftly upon the arrest of Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, the former Yugoslav Premier who became a violent supporter of the Nazis five years ago, police have swooped again on the pro-Nazi element.

Milan Achmeviev, former Chief of the Belgrade Police and Minister of the Interior in Stoyadinovitch's Government, was arrested last night.

He has been confined in a concentration camp outside Belgrade, but will be removed later to a camp at Rangoon, 50 miles from Sarajevo.

Achmeviev was a member of the Executive Council of the Serbian Radical (Nazi) Party, which Stoyadinovitch founded recently.

Belgrade, April 23 (UP).—Rumanian police headquarters deny reports that Rumanian soldiers fired on a group of students yesterday.

Sir Neville Henderson

ON
BOMBING
BRITAIN:
GOERING'S
PLEDGE

SEE PAGE FOUR

FIERCE BATTLE RAGING FOR OSLO'S GATEWAY

STOCKHOLM, April 23 (Reuter).—It is reported here that a fierce battle is raging in central Norway for the possession of the gateway to Oslo, where the Gudbrandsdal Valley enters the southern plain near Lillehammer.

British and Norwegian troops are attacking in the direction of Hamar and have reached Noelv, despite strong German resistance.

The messages declare that the Norwegians are being equipped with modern arms from the Allied depots.

Further east, German forces which had been thrusting from Elverum northwards towards Rena, are now reported to be retreating.

Nazis Lose Four Planes

The "Aften Bladet" reported that in the course of Tuesday the Germans lost four aircraft in the same region, of which three fell to the anti-aircraft guns from a British warship, while the fourth made a forced landing in the hills and was burned by the crew whom the Norwegians took prisoner.

Fighting is also reported at Melhus, only 12 miles south of Trondheim.

The newspaper adds that although reports of the recapture of Hamar and Elverum are now known to be premature, British and Norwegian troops are making a strong attack towards Hamar.

Nazi Counter-Attack

LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—A War Office communique issued to-day says that operations in Norway are proceeding in co-operation with the Norwegian forces.

In the south, states the communique, our troops are working in conjunction—with the—Norwegians.

PLEASE Turn To Page 2.

LATEST

City Blacked Out

The city was blacked-out all night, and heavy anti-aircraft fire greeted the Allied machines.

The German authorities refused to permit any civilians to evacuate the city, even after the leaflets were first dropped by two French planes.

The populace was informed that they were to ignore the leaflets which "were purely bluff on the part of the enemy."

Evacuation Prevented

In order to prevent evacuation, the Germans doubled their guards at the railway stations and at all roads leading out of the city.

The leaflets were printed in Norwegian and French. They said: "We are coming to help you. Evacuate to the country."

"We do not intend to bomb the city, but our attack will be centred on the Oslo airfield. Do not be afraid."

"I have just returned from Oslo after cycling through the German and Norwegian lines north of Kongsvinger."

ISTANBUL, Apr. 24 (UP).—Many are feared dead following a violent earthquake in Erzincan to-day.

See Back Page For Further Late News

Warm Reception Awaits Nazi Parachute Troops

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, April 23 (UP).—If Germany's doomed battalions of parachute troops attempt to invade Britain by plane they will meet with a warm reception.

Britain is prepared to meet any attempted German invasion by this or any other method, Mr. Oliver Stanley, the Minister for War, told the House of Commons to-night.

The statement was made in response to a question by Mr. Burton, a Conservative Member, who cited the "wonderful manner in which machine-guns and collapsible cycles

were landed by parachute by the Germans in Norway."

Answering a supplementary question, Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that no apprehensions were felt in England that persons in the United Kingdom were available to the Nazis to facilitate the landing of a German expeditionary force.

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FOR SALE, Chevrolet Saloon, Nov. 1935. Excellent condition. Bargain at \$850. Box 578, "Hongkong Telegraph".

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, One Half set of three pieces Spanish Design. Apply Mrs. J. A. Shaw, 532, The Peak. Phone 20249.

CHINA POSTAGE STAMPS. Printed by Chung Hwa, Doh Tung and Commercial Press, for sale at Grace & Co., No. 10 Wyndham Street, Hongkong. Established 1890.

"HONGKONG AS REVEALED BY THE CAMERA" Second Edition. Over 60 excellent views of the Colony. Price \$1.50. Obtainable at Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Hongkong Travel Bureau or from the Publishers, South China Morning Post, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

CHINA REGAINS A CAPITAL

FROM PAGE ONE

hand, according to military advice received in Chungking.

A "Central News" message states that Chinese units staged a lightning attack on Hsienyang, on the Lungai Railway, on Monday night. By next morning, they had succeeded in breaking into the city through the north and south gates.

A Japanese unit attempting to force its way out through the south gate was wiped out. Fierce street fighting ensued with the Japanese sustaining heavy losses.

Simultaneously with the raid on Hsienyang, the Chinese also attacked Hsienyang, south of Tientsin, and Chienhsien, south of Kailang.

Japanese Desperate
In a desperate attempt to check the steady advance of the Chinese, the Japanese at Nanchang (in north Kiangsi) on Monday sallied forth in various directions to launch counterattacks. One column made a feeble thrust at Wanchang but was immediately driven back. Two other columns pushing toward Hsienyang and Tientsin were also repulsed with losses.

The Chinese are now said to be intensifying their activities along the Nanchang-Kiungkiang Railway, which has been cut at several points north of Nanchang.

Severe blows have also been administered by the Chinese to the Japanese forces driving southward along the Changtchen-Maoistung highway in South Shansi. Though twice reinforced, the Japanese have not gained much headway.

The Chinese, holding favourable terrain, have scored successive north-east of Maoistung. Several strategic points have been wrested back from the Japanese by Chinese troops in this area.

Tear Gas Shells
It is stated that Chinese batteries on the south bank of the Yellow River have directed concentrated fire on the Japanese at Feng and Maoistung in the last few days. In retaliation for the number of casualties inflicted on them, it is alleged that the Japanese fired a number of tear gas shells.

In south-east Shansi, more than 15,000 Japanese at Changchi and Hukwan launched a very prolonged southward drive on Saturday. Combatants are reported to be most fierce.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
General Managers,
Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—

The Hon. General Secretary, H.K.S.P.C., Old City Hall.
The Inspector, 49, Pokfulam Road, 1st floor.

The Inspector, 82 Stone Nullah Lane, 2nd Floor.
The Inspector, 12, Sai Yeung Choi St., Kowloon.

The Inspector, 52, Argyle St., Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society. The informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.

FIERCE BATTLE RAGING FOR OSLO'S GATEWAY

FROM PAGE ONE

and are resisting pressure from the enemy.

In north Trondheim our troops have been counter-attacked and a sharp engagement ensued.

War Office Communique
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Apr. 24 (UP).—The War Office has issued the following communique: "Our troops are continuing to resist enemy pressure in southern Norway."

"North of Trondheim, British troops have been counter-attacked and a sharp engagement has ensued."

More Allied Landings
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
PARIS, Apr. 24 (UP).—An official French military source stated today that the Allies are continuing to land in Norway without difficulty.

Railway Regained
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Apr. 24 (UP).—The "Exchange Telegraph" reports that the Norwegian High Command confirms that the Allied forces are now in complete control of the railway between Andalsnes and Lillehammer.

Heavy Allied reinforcements, which include mountain artillery, are now being conveyed along this railway, which last week was in German hands.

On a line stretching from Lingchuan to Sanchiatun, northeast of Kachow, a line stretching from Lingchuan to Sanchiatun, northeast of Kachow, a line stretching from Lingchuan to Sanchiatun, northeast of Kachow.

C.J., AND NEED OF CAUTIONS

Police Admonished At Criminal Sessions

The question of whether a man in custody had been cautioned or not before being questioned by the Police was brought up by the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor, at the Criminal Sessions this morning during the trial of three men who were charged with unlawful possession of arms and ammunition. Sir Atholl said he would not have statements taken when no cautions had been given.

Accused were Heung Kiu, charged on two counts of possession of two revolvers, a dagger, and five rounds of ammunition, and Kwok Pak-yuen and Tam Lun-wai, both charged with being in possession of one control of two revolvers and a dagger.

Mr. E. H. Williams, Crown Counsel, prosecuted, and the following jurists presided: Messrs. E. F. Williams, (Foreman), R. Tong, Fung Wai-sun, G. V. Fernandes, G. Nisbet, Man Hon-kwong and W. S. T. Loney.

"Extraordinary Story"
Mr. Williams said it was an extraordinary story, as it was through first accused that the Police found all the revolvers. On March 17, first accused went to the Shamshuipo police station, and reported that he had been robbed by three men who took from him \$24, and also took from him his blue suit in return for a black suit. Detective Lee Wong-sing heard the details, and became suspicious. The detective went with accused to Boundary Street where the robbery was said to have taken place. On reaching Boundary Street, accused said he was going to tell the truth, and pointed to a spot where he said a revolver. The detective was then taken to his hut in Kowloon Tong to enquire about the clothing. Accused was produced, a suitcase, and on searching it, the detective found a dagger, wrapped in newspaper, which accused said had been left there.

Further enquiries were made the following morning, and detectives taken to a restaurant in Shanghai Street, where second and third accused were found.

Ready To Give Information
Accused had been very ready to give information all along, and on March 18, took the Police to his own hut where a revolver was found. The police were also taken to a hillside where a dagger was also found.

The first accused was charged with possession of the first revolver and dagger, and the revolver found in his own home. The second and third accused were charged with possession of the two revolvers found in the fourth man's house.

Not Cautioned
Detective Shek Tsui said he saw first accused at the police station, and taken by him to Shanghai Street. His Lordship: Did you caution the accused?—No.

Why was he not cautioned?—He was brought to me by the Police from Shamshuipo, and I thought he had already been cautioned before being handed over to me.

"I will not have statements taken when no caution has been given," said Sir Atholl. "It is perfectly clear that the police had made up their minds that the man was to be charged. The revolver and dagger had been found in his possession. Your duty was to warn him."

Mr. Williams: At the time second and third accused had been brought to the station, what were you concerned with towards them? I was investigating a certain matter. First accused was there. I cautioned them all together.

Did the three accused understand the caution?—They were all sitting together when the caution was made. I was fully satisfied they understood the caution, and anything they said was entirely voluntary.

Admitted Possession
What was the conversation when they were all together?—First accused pointed to third accused and said he had two revolvers. Third accused admitted he had them where they were and he pointed at second accused, and said he had them. Second accused said they were with a friend.

Continuing, Detective Shek Tsui said he went that evening with Sgt. Fraser to Wanchai where the revolver and a dagger were recovered. Earlier that day, another revolver had been found in first accused's hut, hidden in a crevice in the bamboo wall with a sheet of paper pasted over it.

Detective Sgt. Fraser was then called by Mr. Williams, and he said he accompanied first accused and said he took him to a hut in Kowloon Tong. First accused was quite willing to take them to the hut, and everything was done quite voluntarily. They were also taken quite freely to the hillside where the dagger was found.

Guilty, Verdict
Following evidence for the prosecution, first accused said the guns were not his, and a man had told him where they were hidden.

Second accused said the parcel containing the guns were left at his place by third accused in spite of his protests. He left them with his friend while out looking for third accused.

After a retirement of ten minutes, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against all accused, with a recommendation for clemency against second accused.

Mr. H. C. Macnamara, who appeared for fourth accused, Pun Knn, who had a perfectly good character and the reason why he became involved was because of second accused.

ALLIES TIGHTEN GRIP

Situation Improves In Norway

BY FREDERICK KUH
United Press Staff Correspondent.
LONDON, April 24, (UP).—

There is undoubtedly a marked improvement in the military situation in Norway from the point of view of the Allies.

Competent authorities frankly admit that the Allied operations were slow initially, owing to the rapid German command of strategic points in southern Norway.

It is confirmed that the Allies have come to grips with the Germans in south Norway at Lillehammer, although this is contrary to Swedish reports claiming that Elverum and Hamar are still in German hands.

Nazis Fate At Narvik
It is believed here that the first step of major importance by the Allies will be to dislodge the Germans from Trondheim.

If this succeeds, the way will be paved for a drive on Bergen.

The complete disappearance of all German forces from and around Narvik is believed to be only a question of days, or even hours.

Confidence is expressed in authoritative circles in London that Soviet Russia will abstain from intervening, even if Sweden is implicated.

The complete disappearance of all German troops who are flown daily to Norway, German troopships, although severely harassed, and with considerable losses, are still carrying soldiers from Baltic ports in Germany to Oslo on a substantial scale.

By Plane Only, Soon
Between 1,000 and 1,200 German soldiers are reported to be borne on every vessel that succeeds in running the British naval blockade.

It is believed, however, that British and French naval interference in the Skagerrak and Kattegat will steadily increase until it will become no longer profitable for Hitler to employ any but the aerial method of transportation for his troops and supplies.

British Oil For Japan

Searching Questions In House Of Commons

LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuters).—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, Secretary for Mines, was asked to state how much oil was sold and delivered to Japan by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company between September, 1939, and March, 1940.

He was asked to give the Government's holding in the Company and to state whether the sales had been made with the knowledge of the Government.—He was also asked whether price concessions were involved.

Pure Commercial Sales.
In replying, Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd said that the company supply quantities of Iranian oil to Japan on a purely commercial basis.

Although the Government have a majority holding in the Company they had announced that their policy was not to interfere with the commercial activity of the Company.

"I regret, therefore, that it is impossible to give the details asked," he added.

He did not reply to a question asking if they were aware that transactions of this kind gave a very bad impression in the United States where the actions of His Majesty's Government or the actions of the Company were watched very closely.

Mr. Hugh Dalton asked if Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd could give an assurance that this oil was not getting to Germany directly or indirectly.

"Not without notice," he replied.

Colony's Effort For B.W.O.F.

During the month of March, the British War Organisation Fund (Hongkong) remitted £1,000 (equivalent to \$10,205.93) to St. Dunstan's. This was the biggest item of expenditure for the month, which totalled \$17,711.57.

Donations and subscriptions for March totalled \$10,000.30. The balance in hand is \$68,122.78, an increase of \$2,702.79 over the previous month's balance.

Donations, whom he had known previously, Mr. C. J. Triggs testified that he had known Pun since 1927, and that he was a good and honest workman.

The Sentences
First and third accused, who are also seeking sentences for a conspiracy to commit a robbery, were sentenced to nine months and 12 months respectively, the terms to date from the expiration of their present sentences.

To second accused, His Lordship said he was more of a fool than a knave, but he was perfectly clear when he found his friend had left those arms. You should get a police whistle and blow it hard, he said.

Second and third accused were sentenced to three months' hard labour, but given the option of paying a fine of \$100 each.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING

T.T. London	1/2 1/4
Demand	1/2 1/4
T.T. Shanghai	350
T.T. Singapore	52 1/2
T.T. Japan	91 1/2
T.T. India	82 1/2
T.T. U.S.A.	21 1/2
T.T. Manila	43
T.T. Batavia	40
T.T. Bangkok	150
T.T. Saigon	108 1/2
T.T. France	10 85
T.T. Switzerland	96
T.T. Australia	1/6 3/4

BUYING

4 m/s L/C London	1/3 1/4
4 m/s D/F	1/3 1/4
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	22 1/2
4 m/s France	11 40
30 d/s India	84
U.S. Cross rate in London	4 02 1/4
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	3 32 1/2

Factories Overwork, Overcrowd Fines Imposed By Magistrate

Three electric bulb factories were summoned before Mr. Macfadyen at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court this morning for working overtime, overcrowding and failing to register their premises.

Mr. D. W. Phillips, Assistant Inspector of Factories and Workshops prosecuted.

The Tin Sing Electric Bulb Co. of 85-87 Sai Yee Street were summoned for unlawfully opening and using a factory without having the premises registered. They were further summoned for overcrowding their premises causing it to be dangerous and injurious to those employed.

97 Workers On Two Floors

Mr. Phillips said in this case there were 97 workers on two floors of the premises, when there was only reasonable capacity for 20 persons on each floor.

A total fine of \$250 was imposed. The Tin Sing Electric Bulb Co. of 85 Argyle Street were also summoned for overcrowding, having 80 workers on the premises with accommodation for only 22.

Mr. Phillips said all the windows were closed and the work was done with gas jets. He added that the same firm had only been fined \$75 last week for a similar offence.

Overworked

The World Light Factory of 23 Bedford Road were summoned for allowing 30 women to be employed over regulation time. They were found working at 11.30 p.m. when they should have stopped at 8 p.m.

The World Light were fined for a similar offence last year. They were fined \$75.

British Naval Losses

Frank Statement In House Of Lords

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, April 24, (UP).—Since the start of the German invasion of Norway, British naval losses in Norwegian waters have totalled three destroyers, one submarine and one Admiralty trawler sunk, while one destroyer, H.M.S. Hardy, was beached after being damaged.

This statement was made in the House of Lords last night by Lord Hankey, Minister without Portfolio.

In addition, one cruiser and two destroyers were damaged, but returned safely to their bases.

Battleships Hit

The battleships Renown and Rodney were hit, but not seriously, and their fighting efficiency was in no way impaired.

Four other destroyers were slightly damaged, and three cruisers sustained trifling damage from bomb splinters.

"The enemy's claims rise in direct proportion to their own losses," said Lord Hankey. "In arriving at these claims, they employ no known rules of arithmetic."

FOR THE SPORTSMAN

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ALLEGED MURDER

Complete Denial By Accused

A denial that he had stabbed deceased, or that he had a grudge against the man concerning a shop and other things, was made by Lam Cheung-hing, 25, the accused in a murder case heard by the Police Judge, Mr. Justice, at the Criminal Sessions this morning.

Lam is alleged to have murdered Lam Hing at Hungthom, on January 20 following an alleged quarrel over accused's stock-in-trade. Accused had a bean curd stall and had been on very friendly terms with the deceased. Following an alleged fight, deceased was found to have 14 stab wounds, including three deep ones. Death was due to the wounds and haemorrhage.

Mr. J. P. Murphy, Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. H. Somerset Filmer, defended by Mr. A. Y. Hon, appeared for Lam.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. T. B. Williams (Foreman), Chung Kam-tong, L. A. Dabelstein, E. R. Butcher, H. Mok, A. Demee and Wong Shum-him.

Counsel's Plea
At the conclusion of the prosecution's case, defending Counsel submitted that there was no evidence whatever of murder or manslaughter. In order to establish manslaughter it was necessary to show that the act was unlawful, and in the case of murder, malice had to be shown. Many attempts had been made to show malice in fact, but all had failed. Malice in law could only be presumed when an act was done by a person voluntarily, and also, there had to be intention.

Continuing, Mr. Filmer said that during the fight there was no sign of a knife, and the knife did not come into being until after the incident. The whole of the Crown's evidence was that the two men fought with their fists. The Crown had not shown that there was an illegal act that caused this death.

Prosecution Replies
Replying, Mr. Murphy said malice may be proved either expressly or by implication, and he submitted that there was plenty of evidence of implied malice. He thought that Mr. Filmer was trying to make the Crown show a motive for the fight, but there was no such duty on the Crown, whose case was that the killing took place in the shop. There was no evidence that either party had a knife and a weapon in his hand but this was not going so far as Mr. Filmer's suggestion that the men were fighting with fists.

The evidence before the Court, said Mr. Murphy, was that the malec took place in the shop and that it was at that time and at no other, that the two were in contact.

Accused Testifies
After His Lordship had held that there was a case, against accused, to go to the jury on the indictment as it stands, the accused testified and said that on January 24 the deceased took away two of his bean curd jars. He asked the man for their return or for payment for them, but deceased refused. Subsequently, deceased struck him on the jaw and he wanted off the blow and struck back. Deceased's wife then intervened.

Continuing, accused said deceased pushed his wife away and, picking up something, struck at him and cut his chest. He ran away and got hold of a knife that was on top of a board.

Chase Described
"I ran and ran close to me," said accused referring to deceased, "and during the chase he cut me once on the thigh and I called out 'save life! When I was calling out, I turned round and saw that he had thrown away his knife but still kept on chasing me and as he was close to me I ran away from him, waving my hand backwards and in my hand there was the knife that I had picked up from the board. I did not know what it was but found it to be a knife when I was in the vegetable garden. I threw it away."

To Mr. Murphy, accused said he did not stab deceased in the shop, nor did he stab deceased because he had a grudge against him concerning the shop and other things.

Press Hails The Budget

Described As Bold And Realistic

LONDON, Apr. 24 (Reuters).—Britain's enormous war budget has had a good reception in the British press generally.

Though opinion is somewhat divided on the Purchase Tax and the indirect taxes, it is fully realized that increased taxation is inevitable and that no sacrifices can be too heavy to win the war.

The budget is variously described as "bold and realistic," "A fierce instrument of war," "Hard but just," and "Preeminently honest."

Not Drastic Enough!

The "Manchester Guardian" goes so far as to say that the budget is not drastic enough.

The "Financial Times" writes that the budget possesses the qualities of stating, without concealment or softening, the truth, our financial position. The very grimness of the figures is the best proof of how strong that position is and how unflinchingly the difficulties will be faced.

The British people are resolute enough to face full revelation of the sacrifices which the war will entail. The sooner the Allies can put forth their full strength, the sooner will victory be achieved and the scale of national expenditure diminished.

Unanimous Public Support
The "Daily Telegraph" says: "The Chancellor knew he could rely upon the unanimous support of the country for a bold and realistic approach to the problem of meeting the stupendous cost of the war, and he has taken full advantage of that assurance. His tax increases were few and simple. However, the Chancellor has stepped into new fields with his Purchase Tax, and how it will work out in detail remains to be seen, and care will have to be taken to avoid injustices and anomalies, but it can undoubtedly be made to yield an enormous revenue."

"Altogether, the budget is certain to make a strong appeal to the public as an imaginative effort to grapple with a tremendous problem."

Principal Supporters
The "Daily Herald" says the principal supporters will be the people with small incomes. Indirect taxes always fall heaviest on those with the smallest resources because the taxes are levied on articles of common consumption.

The "News-Chronicle" declares: "The budget is an heroic scale. It will unquestionably impress the world with the magnitude of the financial burden we are shouldering. The fresh taxes now imposed are no surprise, though they are heavy. Sir John Simon realises clearly that totalitarian war calls for ruthless finances."

Chancellor's Realism
The "Daily Express" says: "The public will praise Sir John Simon for his realism and will pay up with a good heart. Indirect taxation will send prices up, but will restrict consumption of particular commodities which have to be imported. The new duty on tobacco will save us dollars in America and the increased price of matches will economise on timber supplies; but the Purchase Tax is a puzzle which Sir John Simon has not explained."

Britain Photographed

BERLIN, Apr. 24 (Reuters).—According to an official Nazi announcement, German aeroplanes on Monday took photographs of British naval bases in the Orkneys and Shetlands.

They also brought back information about the movement of British warships and transports.

TRAVEL MAGAZINE

President Lines Starts New Publication

The first issue of a monthly publication Cruise News, published by the American President Lines, went to press on March 20, according to information received by the Hongkong office of the shipping company.

Designed primarily for the use of travel agents, the publication contains a department for the exchange of personal information regarding travel agents and their activities. Approximately 4,000 copies of Cruise News will be circulated monthly.

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THE HONGKONG
PENINSULA HOTEL;
HONGKONG HOTEL; REPULSE BAY HOTEL;
&
SHANGHAI</

MAGAZINE PAGE

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"We've been watching your work on the left rear hub cap, Putnam—we think you're ripe for promotion to the right front spring-shackle bolt!"

The Stamp Collector

FEMININE ISSUES IN NETHERLANDS GUIANA

Surinam, more familiarly known as Dutch Guiana, is a colony of the Netherlands situated on the northern coast of South America, lying between French Guiana and British Guiana. Since the time the Panama Canal was opened to commerce, Aug. 15, 1915, large numbers of far Eastern peoples have settled in the West Indies and in certain parts of South America. Surinam (the Dutch spelling is "Suriname") has recently issued a set of semi-postal stamps depicting four different types of these non-European residents, as represented by women. The 2½c, plus 2c, (green), portrays the Creole type; the 3c, plus 2c, (brown), the Javanese; the 5c, plus 3c, (blue), the Hindustani; and the 7½c, plus 5c, (brown), the Native Indian. A collection of such stamps picturing native women from all parts of the world is a fascinating study, not only of the dress, but of the hair fashions and millinery tastes of different sections. There are the Ubangi, the Bahian, the Eburnian and the Mangbetu women of the Congo; the Fangowin women of Gabon; the Maori maid of New Zealand; the Samoan and Tahitian maids of the South Seas; and many others. In comparison we have the typical young ladies from the various districts of Germany, of Austria, of Rumania, of Russia, and of Switzerland. A veritable array of feminine beauty and charm lies hidden within the pages of a well-ordered album; and a search will bring to light not only feminine

types, but women of history, of romance, and of power.

Recent Issues

Colombia—A special set of stamps of small format has been issued for money-raising purposes. These stamps are of six values, and the funds are to be used to assist in financing the new post office building. "Palace of Communications." The design shows a view of the structure.

Dominican Republic—A series of stamps marking the anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union will appear about April 14. The design will bear the map of the Western Hemisphere, with flags on either side and the dates 1890-1940.

Yugoslavia—A new semi-postal set of stamps of five values is reported as having been placed on sale. The surtax is to be used as a fund for postal employees.

Nicaragua—A special set of stamps has been issued to commemorate the two World Wars in the United States and President Sonora's visit.

Turkey—The 100th anniversary of the birth of Namik Kemal, poet and patriot, has been observed with a set of four stamps commemorating the event. The stamps bear a full face likeness of the poet, and below are the dates 1840-1940.

United States—The 80th anniversary of the Pony Express will be celebrated this year, and interesting parties are endeavouring to persuade the Post Office Department to issue a stamp for the occasion. This year also marks the 100th anniversary of the establishment of Fort Sutter, at Sacramento, California.

As Fort Sutter was the western terminus of the Pony Express, it may be possible that a stamp will be issued to commemorate both events. The Pony Express made its initial trip from St. Joseph, Mo., on April 3, 1860; and this was one of the outstanding events in the nation's postal history.

Spotting the Rank CAPTAIN (E) and ENGINEER CAPTAIN

Captain (E) is the modern version of the older rank of Engineer Captain. Over 30 years ago this rank was known as Inspector of Machinery and two survivors of this rank may still be found in the Retired List, with one Captain (E) and 337 Engineer Captains.

Of the 51 Captains (E) on the Active List several are employed as Fleet Engineer Officers on the staffs of Commanders-in-Chief, some as First Assistants to the Managers of the engineering departments of dockyards; and others at the Admiralty, in the departments of the Engineer-in-Chief, of the Director of Naval Ordnance, or of the Director of Aircraft Maintenance.

Others are engaged at Woolwich Arsenal or elsewhere on the inspection of gun mountings.

by Vice-Admiral HARPER

Former member of Anglo-American Arbitration Board and former Director of Navigation at the Admiralty. Compiler of the official record of the Battle of Jutland, and Naval Assessor to the House of Lords.

THE laws governing the conduct of war at sea are drawn up by international agreement, to which all civilised nations have subscribed. Germany, as is well known, has been deliberately and systematically trampling on these laws.

We retaliate not by breaking the laws ourselves but by the legitimate means made possible by our control at sea.

We have now tightened up the blockade, both naval and economic. What is Germany's answer?

To flout still more cynically the laws of the sea by attacking defenceless ships, both British and neutral, without warning and without making provision for the safety of those on board; by machine-gunning innocent fishing boats and by attempting to murder the men who man our lightships and lighthouses.

When dealing with a belligerent like Germany more drastic action is required by neutrals whose ships have been sunk and crews murdered than the feeble protests to which we have become accustomed.

It is in such circumstances a neutral will not, cannot or dare not act to uphold the treaties to which he himself was a signatory, there seems to be no other course but to meet illegality with justifiable measures.

The drastic action now taken by the Allies is, in my opinion, fully justified.

IT is recognised by all civilised nations that minelaying is a legitimate method of offence or defence in war. Mine laying, be it noted, is the legitimate sowing of floating mines by Germany on the high seas, where these terrible engines of war may bring death to the innocent as well as to the enemy.

No nation worthy to be called civilised would act in such a manner. In one's own territorial waters minelaying can be laid at will and in secret provided due precautions are taken to ensure that innocent neutral ships entering or leaving these waters are piloted in safety through the danger zone.

Minelaying may also, of course, be secretly laid by a belligerent in the territorial waters or harbours of the enemy. It is very difficult and hazardous operation can be carried out.

Due notice must always be given of the position of any minefield laid outside territorial waters, and if such mines are laid by us full information of the areas rendered dangerous is announced publicly.

NOW we come to the recent laying of mines not in our own territorial waters, not on the high seas, but in the territorial waters of a friendly but neutral nation.

What are territorial waters? It has long been recognised that a nation has territorial rights over a strip of sea round her coasts, and in the days when the extreme range of cannon was a mere league a distance of three nautical miles was universally accepted as the limit of territorial waters. Outside that limit lie the high seas. And there is a definite dividing line in civil as well as in international law between the two. There is no general law which forbids belligerent ships, whether warships or merchantmen, passing through territorial waters provided no hostile action takes place therein. But neutral States may prohibit such passage unless the waters form part of a highway for international traffic.

THE Norwegian Foreign Minister stated before the German invasion that it was out of the question to treat one side differently from the other, and also that the free passage of merchant ships through Norwegian territory is more to the advantage of England than of Germany.

There is more in this than would appear at first sight. British merchant ships are passing through Norwegian territorial waters only for the purpose of entering or leaving Norwegian harbours.

What were the German ships doing? They were creeping down hundreds of miles of the coast steering a devious course in and out of the bays and inlets so as to keep within three miles of the shore. Such a track is not a recognised highway for international traffic.

Did they follow such a route in peace time? No. The neutrality



OUR MINES ARE LEGAL

of Norway was abused by the Nazis long before their armies violated its territory. Her weakness was used as a method whereby our legitimate control of the high seas can be considerably stiffened.

ARTICLE 2 of Hague Convention V provides that "belligerents are forbidden to move across the territory of a neutral Power troops or convoys of either munitions of war or of supplies."

The reference in this article to convoys of munitions or supplies is not a mere technicality. It is the expression of the general customary principle that as soon as the transport assumes the complexion of a venture organised by the belligerent or under his control it loses the character of mere transit of goods whose passage is not prohibited.

This principle was illustrated, from a different angle, when during the World War Great Britain strongly objected to the passage through Holland of metals from Belgium (then under German occupation) to Germany, and of sand and gravel from Germany to Belgium. The same principle was again illustrated in 1921 when Germany prohibited the passage through the Kiel Canal of the Wimbledon ship carrying munitions to Poland at that time engaged in a war with Russia. The Permanent Court of International Justice held that the prohibition was contrary to the express terms of Article 380 of the Treaty of Versailles, which provided that the Canal shall be open

to vessels of commerce and of war of all States at peace with Germany.

"BUT it is of interest to note the insistence of the German Judge in that case that the transit of the ship in question through the Kiel Canal was contrary to the Hague Convention because 'the dispatch of war material, even when not under military control or escort, is to be considered as a conveyance in the sense of Article 2 of the Convention when it does not take place as the result of a commercial transaction, but when the belligerent himself assumes the double capacity of consignor and consignee, no matter whether the transport is effected by means of private ships'."

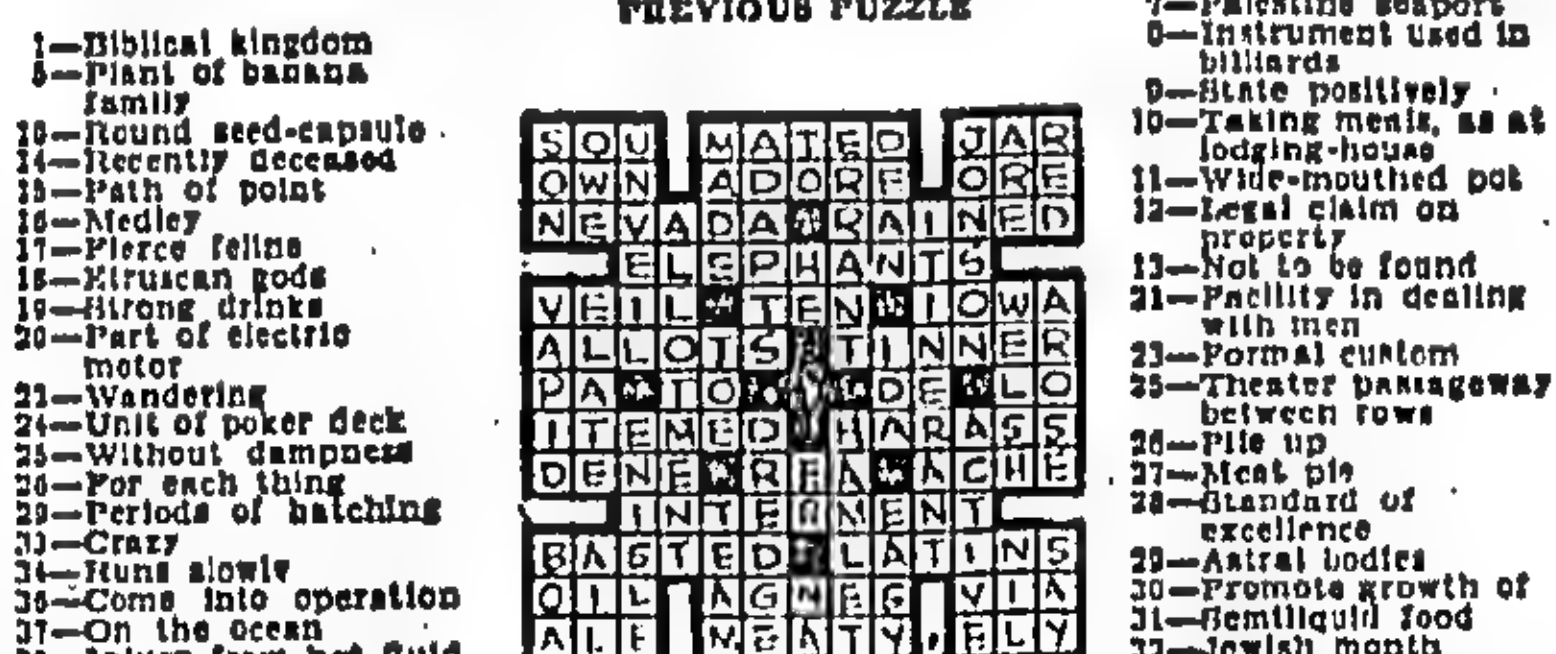
By laying mines we merely did the job that Norway was bound, by international law, to do. The laying of mines in Norwegian waters was a war-like action, but this was not done secretly or with any intention of hampering Norway's legitimate trade.

Full publicity was given to the position of the danger zone. If ordinary care was observed no innocent ship was endangered. The Nazis have been using these waters for an illegitimate purpose and Norway was unable to prevent it.

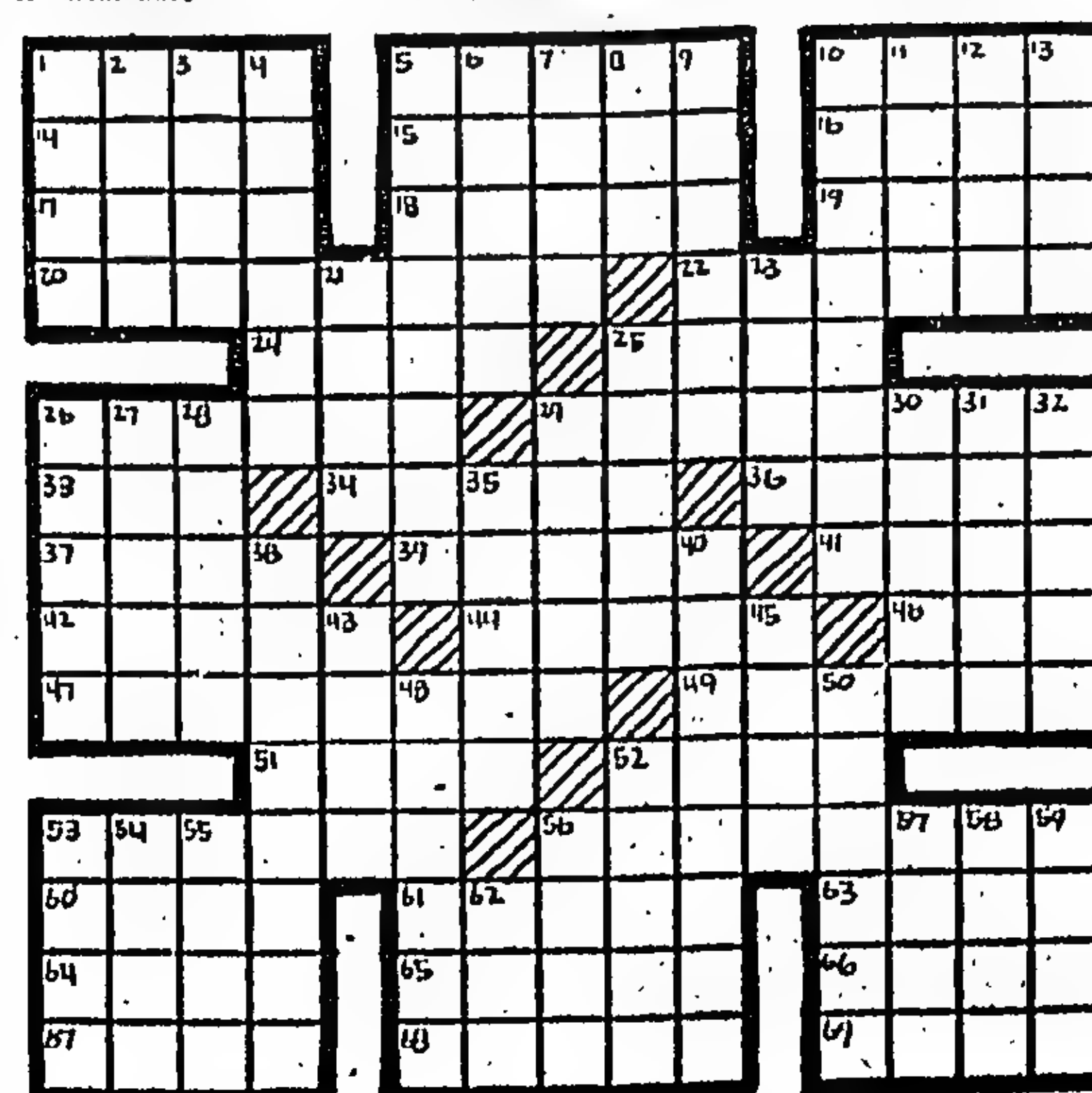
Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

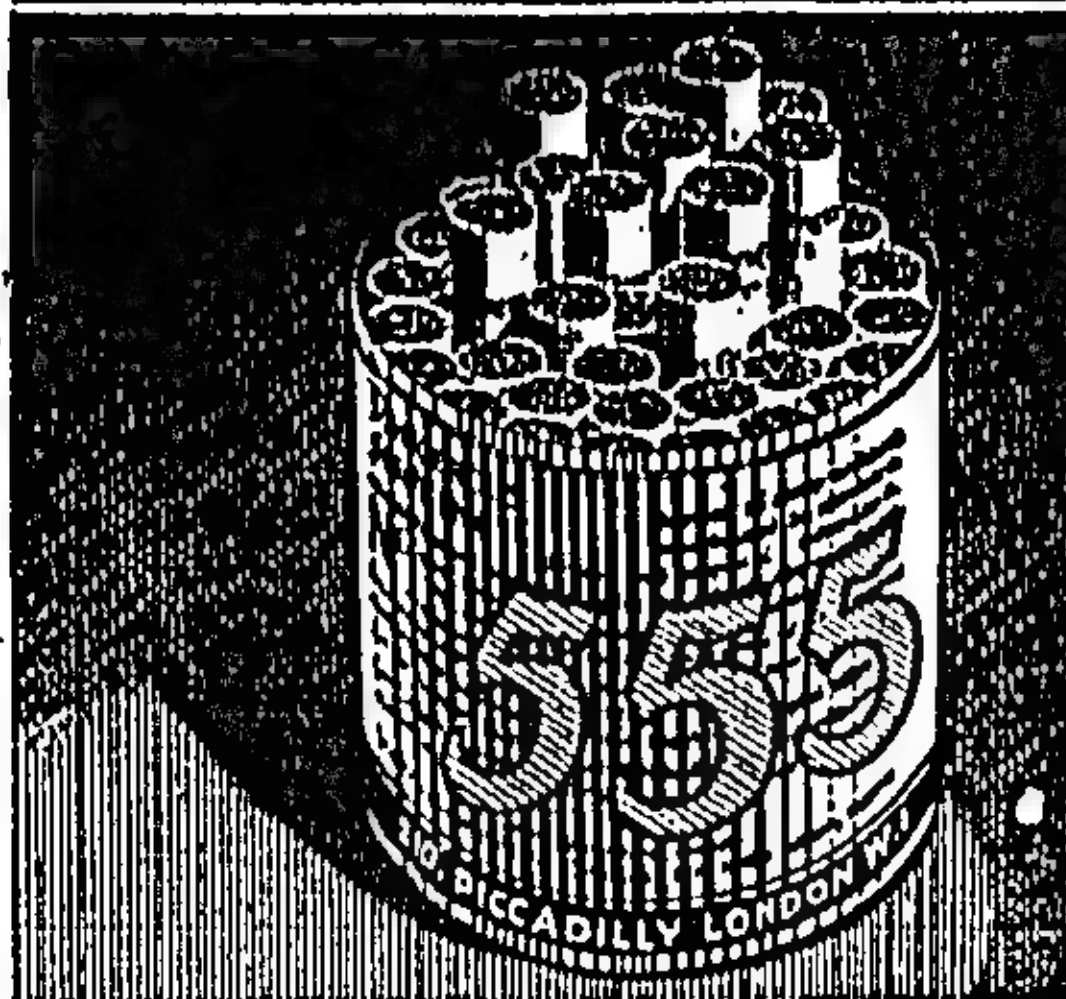


- ACROSS
- 1-Biblical kingdom
 - 2-Plant of South America
 - 3-Recently deceased
 - 4-Path of point
 - 5-Reddy
 - 6-Piece of furniture
 - 7-Italian gods
 - 8-Strong drinks
 - 9-Part of electric motor
 - 10-Wandering
 - 11-Unit of poker deck
 - 12-Without dampness
 - 13-All the rest
 - 14-Period of hatching
 - 15-Craz
 - 16-Runs slowly
 - 17-Come into operation
 - 18-In the ocean
 - 19-Injury from hot fluid
 - 20-Dig up by roots
 - 21-Confession of fault
 - 22-Large body of water
 - 23-Man's name
 - 24-Reduced again to liquid from heat
 - 25-Always
 - 26-Course
 - 27-Violent disturbance
 - 28-Book who also of water
 - 29-Small collection of
 - 30-Mercenary
 - 31-He whose name led
 - 32-All the rest
 - 33-White substance of nervous system (Latin)
 - 34-Wear away
- DOWN
- 1-Miss Wheeler Wilcox
 - 2-Den of wild animal
 - 3-Scarcely small particle
 - 4-Note threats
 - 5-Those who exercise attraction
 - 6-Plank
 - 7-Painting seaport
 - 8-Instrument used in billiards
 - 9-State positively
 - 10-Eating meat, as at lodging-house
 - 11-Well-mouthed pot
 - 12-Legal claim on property
 - 13-Not to be found
 - 14-Facility in dealing with men
 - 15-Formal custom
 - 16-First passengerway between rows
 - 17-Fill up
 - 18-Black pie
 - 19-Standard of excellence
 - 20-Astral bodies
 - 21-Fruitful growth of
 - 22-Semiliquid food
 - 23-Jewish month
 - 24-Layer
 - 25-Full of hollow cells
 - 26-Poised from track
 - 27-Strewn rock
 - 28-Bleeding in surface
 - 29-Poised from track
 - 30-Jumbled with resolution
 - 31-Price charged for measurement
 - 32-Leat in trout
 - 33-Fire of lava
 - 34-Earth's extremity
 - 35-Slice of bread
 - 36-Frozen water
 - 37-Black
 - 38-Cross
 - 39-Exposes to sunlight
 - 40-Place noted in history



Library, Supreme Court

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F1497—Sung by Tildesley's Royal Master-singers.

9682—Played by Massed Bands with vocal chorus.

9632—Billy Cotton's band with vocal chorus.

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YESTERDAY Sir Neville Henderson, Britain's pre-war Ambassador to Germany, told you about

the "sinister and menacing impression" he received at the Nazis' Nuremberg rally;

Hitler's coolness when he tried to revive the plan for a friendly visit to London by Baron von Neurath;

Goering's hint that the Nazis might decide to revise the Anglo-German Naval Treaty despite Sir Neville's warning; "That would lead inevitably to war."

Of all the big Nazi leaders, Hermann Goering was for me by far the most sympathetic.

He may have been the man who was chiefly responsible for the firing of the Reichstag in 1933, and he certainly was the one to whom, as his most trusted adherent, Hitler confided the task of cleaning up Berlin at the time of the Roehm purge in 1934.

In any crisis, as in war, he would be quite ruthless. He once said to me that the British whom he really admired were those whom he described as the pirates such as Francis Drake, and he reproached us for having become too "debrutalised."

He was, in fact, himself a typical and brutal buccaneer, but he had certain attractive qualities and I must frankly say that I had a real personal liking for him.

I liked Frau Goering as much as her husband, and possibly for better moral reasons. Absolutely unaffected, she was all kindness and simplicity.

He would not have Risked War

The first time I met her was when she came with her husband to a big lunch at the Embassy to meet the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Mackenzie King, who was paying a visit to Berlin after the conclusion of the Imperial Conference in June, 1937.

At the end of lunch there was a dish of chicken or poultry, which she refused on the ground that her doctor did not allow her to eat poultry.

I suggested that it was a question of her excellent figure, and her reply was "Oh, no, Hermann likes women who are fat."

I apologised to her, saying that I was not trying to be personal, and that I thought it only right that women should consider their figures.

Vanity was, in my opinion, I said, just as charming in women as it was repugnant in men.

It was possibly a tactless remark to make to her as her husband's vanity, though harmless and childish, was notorious. But her only comment was "Do you really think so? I approve of vanity in a man."

She said it so simply and naturally that one could not help liking her, and the more I saw her, the more I did like her.

Had she been politically minded she and her baby could have been and possibly were a good influence in Goering's life.

I would like to express here my belief that the Field Marshal, if it had depended on him, would not have gambled on war as Hitler did in 1939.

As will be related in due course he came down decisively on the side of peace in September, 1939. He was rumoured to have lost much of Hitler's favour on that account, and it is possible that it had not been for his efforts in 1939 he would have played the same role in 1939.

Once was an experience, but twice would have been regarded by Hitler as vice.

Collected Jokes About Himself

Goering was the absolute servant of his master, and I have never seen greater loyalty and devotion than his to Hitler.

In all the very frank talks which I had with Goering, he never once spoke of himself or of the great

Sir Neville Henderson — THREE —

TO-DAY you read about Goering at home... his playroom, stocked with mechanical toys... his wife, simple and kindly... his jovial hospitality to Sir Neville on a hunting expedition... a man with certain attractive qualities, but all the same a brute, a buccaneer.

BOMBING BRITAIN: GOERING'S PLEDGE



Big Three of Nazi Germany bend their heads together. Centre is Joseph Goebbels whom Goering may yet have to fight before inheriting the Fuhrer's mantle.

son of the present German commander-in-chief.

Slug-shooting in the dense forests of Europe is not like deer-stalking in Scotland. The deer cannot be spied from a distance, and their whereabouts can be discovered only when they roar during the rutting season. In the evening the grass is sweetest, and the easiest way to shoot him is to wait at some suitable spot on its edge till he does so.

"Hochstande" (literally high-stands, or a sort of platform some 20 to 30 feet high) are sometimes erected at such spots, and all the sportsman has to do is to climb it and wait an hour or so before the stag usually appears with his harem.

I had arrived early in the morning, and at about 4 p.m. arrangements were made for me to go to such a place to shoot a big 14 pointer which was known to frequent it.

I was rather Nervous

Before starting off, Goering remarked that Englishmen, however good they might be with shot guns, were no good with a rifle. He had once invited an English sportsman to shoot a stag and he had missed it three times!

It was not an encouraging start, and made me feel as if I had got to defend the whole sporting honour of the British Isles.

Nor was my nervousness diminished when I found that I was to be accompanied by Scherping and Menthe as well as by the regular keeper on whose beat this particular stag lived.

I could not help reflecting that my companions were all feeling rather contemptuous of a poor damned diplomat, and a British one at that.

Fortune was, however, with me on that occasion. We mounted the high stand, and after a wait of over an hour, the stag and his harem appeared. I was in a different place from that at which they were expected, and a good half-mile away.

Goering's Peace Terms

There was nothing for it but to descend and attempt a stalk on more or less Scottish lines. That meant walking some distance, then a long crawl on hands and knees and finally creeping all alone on the flat of my face till I reached a small knobbly about a hundred yards from the herd.

When I got there the stag was kindly standing broadside on, and I shot it through the heart.

Goering was, I felt, delighted and, when his people told him that I had had to crawl on my stomach (a rare event in a German forest) he remarked, with a guffaw of laughter, that that was the right way for diplomats to get about.

Incidentally I shot a second stag the next morning, again with one shot, and once more in the course of a stalk instead of on a set "highstand," which always gives one the impression of shooting at a target.

After that I was considered worthy to become, as I did later, an honorary member of the German Jagerschafft.

I left Rominten with regret. I had had one long political talk with Goering. Very shrewd and astute as far men so often are, his mind was simple and dealt only with essentials.

His idea of an understanding between Great Britain and Germany was an agreement limited to two clauses.

In the first, Germany would recognise the supreme position of Great Britain overseas, and undertake to put all her resources at the disposal of the British Empire in case of need.

By the second, Great Britain would recognise the predominant continental position of Germany in Europe, and undertake

part which he had played in the Nazi revolution.

Everything had been done by Hitler, all the credit was Hitler's, every decision was Hitler's, and he himself was nothing.

He had a Falstaffian sense of humour, and was said to have made a collection of the innumerable jokes which were made about his follies by the Berliners.

In this respect he was quite unlike Dr. Goebbels or Hitler.

Most of the stories about Goering were, however, good natured, and generally, such as the following, made fun of his love for decorations.

"Hitler went one day to visit God. The Almighty said, 'I am always glad to see you, Adolf, but I wish you would stop that fellow Hermann from coming up here. Every time he comes he takes away another star.'"

Another was about a motorist who ran into the Field Marshal's car on a dark night, and was brought before the judge on a charge of reckless driving. He pleaded that it was not his fault, but that of the Field Marshal, who, he said, had forgotten to dim his headlights. He was acquitted.

Played alone with Toy Bombers.

However little compassion Goering may have had, like so many Germans, for his fellow-men, he loved animals and children, and



"Frau Goering and her baby could have been, and possibly were, a good influence in Goering's life."

before ever he had a child of his own, the top floor at his home at Karinhall, 40 miles from Berlin, contained a vast play room fitted up with every toy dear to the heart of the modern child.

Nothing used to give him greater pleasure than to go and play there with them.

The toys might, it is true, include models of aeroplanes dropping heavy bombs which exploded on defenceless towns or villages, but, as he observed when I approached him on the subject, it was not part of the Nazi conception of life to be excessively civilised or to teach squeamishness to the young.

Failing children he would romp with one of the baby lions, of which there was always one in the house until his daughter Edda arrived.

In spite of his innumerable activities, Goering would always find time, not only to see one but to give one an apparently unlimited amount of his time.

He was a man to whom one could speak absolutely frankly. He

neither easily took nor lightly gave offence, and he was quick to seize the point at which one was driving.

I do not flatter myself that, in the long conversations which I had with him, I ever modified his opinions, but he was always ready to listen and eager to learn.

"Military Objectives only"

He was always, for instance, asking questions about England and English personalities, about whom he was very fully, though often incorrectly, informed, but in respect of whom he often also expressed shrewd judgments.

Nor, except on the last occasion on which I ever saw him, did he ever make those tiresome speeches to which one had sometimes to listen from others.

I spent two hours in his company on August 31 last, while the Polish Ambassador was seeing Ribbentrop, and a few hours before the advance of the German army into Polish territory and the dispatch of his airmen at dawn to bomb the Polish aerodrome.

At that moment the order for the aggression had not yet finally been signed by Hitler, and everything was believed to hang upon the nature of the interview between Lipski and Ribbentrop.

Goering, though absolutely ready to press the button, still seemed at least half hopeful of a peaceful issue.

Incidentally, he gave me the most categorical assurances that, in the event of war with Britain, his airmen would not bomb anything except definitely military objectives.

When I pointed out that owing to the height and speed of modern aircraft, that would not prevent bombs, aimed supposedly at a military target, falling in residential London, and that I would much object to being hit on the head by one of them.

By "any such present from Hermann Goering," his immediate answer was blunt, "If that did happen, he would certainly send a special aeroplane to drop a wreath at my funeral."

And, if it did happen, I have no doubt he would do so.

Challenged Me at Stag-Hunt

My first experience of his hospitality was at a stag-hunting party at Rominten, his estate in East Prussia.

The house itself was a simple shooting-box with a thatched roof, but fitted internally with every comfort.

As far as I was aware, the household consisted solely of the one manservant, and there was no ceremony of any kind.

One of his Swedish brothers-in-law, Count Rosen, was the only other guest, and the rest of the party consisted of Oberstagermeister Scherping, Oberstlagermeister Menthe, and a young Air Officer, A.D.C., Von Brauchitsch, n



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The Hongkong Telegraph

Wednesday, April 24, 1940.
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Germany and Her Youth

The Germans are always on the look out for spicy bits about the failures of the British educational system and the troubles into which evacuation landed the Home country. Their papers and wireless make great play with the small regard that our "plutocracy" is supposed to give to its future citizens. That is certainly not one of the Nazi defects, and the last few weeks have seen much publicity given to the new developments in the Hitler Youth and its allied organisations. The regimenting of the children is now extraordinarily thorough; "from now on," it is declared, "no German boy or girl will stand aside, the whole of youth will be in the service of the Führer." All over Germany there is going on the enrolment of the ten-year-olds. The new entrants were admitted at a great festival evening this week, a sort of initiation ceremony like that of primitive society. In the last few weeks the brightest of little boys of ten to fourteen have been sitting for examinations for the Adolf Hitler Schools, a preliminary sifting of chosen leaders. And all children of fourteen, including those who have not hitherto joined, are to be comprised in the active ranks of the Hitler Youth and assume its duties. The number of fit children excluded has been small—it is claimed that last year 98 per cent were enrolled—but service now becomes in effect compulsory. The reason, as explained by the Hitler Youth leader in a recent interview, is that "it is the will of the Führer that the whole of youth shall pass through the training school of the Party, since to-day in war it is the obvious national duty to call up all the forces of the people, and to leave nothing undone for the future."

There is something extremely formidable in this regular progression from corps to corps. It means that the Nazi State has in its hands the boys and girls of the nation from their middle school years until they enter the conscription classes. Even the youngest of them receive some sort of war duties, if it be only in A.R.P. work or in the collection of waste materials. In their early teens they give valuable practical service in agriculture. Through all there runs the spirit of discipline and "leadership." Thus the Hitler Youth is now suffering from the departure of most of its leaders to the Army but their places are taken from below. In the ten to fourteen class the leaders are to be drawn from older boys of fifteen to seventeen. In this way, we are told, fulfilling the Führer's "revolutionary principle" that youth must be led by youth. The immediate end of all this is the training of an infantryman. These things cannot be over-estimated when we attempt to assess the German temper and the will to continue the war.



PANDIT NEHRU
"A man who has been bruised and battered."

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Fifty years old, educated at Harrow and Oxford, a former President of All-India Congress Party, now Chairman of the Congress War Emergency Committee and President of the State People's Conference. He has been in prison seven times. In 1936 he was released to visit his wife on her death-bed. She too, and his father and mother, had been in prison for their fight for Indian independence.

THE spell of violence and inhuman warfare holds Europe and threatens the fabric of civilisation all over the world. Behind the clash of arms there is a deeper clash of ideas and aims, and the future of the world hangs in the balance.

History is being made not only on the battlefields but in the minds of men, and the vital question for all of us is whether that history is going to be different from that of past ages and whether this terrible war will make an essential difference to human freedom and end the very causes of war and human degradation.

TO India with her thirst for freedom and horror of war and violence this question is of paramount importance. She has reacted strongly against the philosophy and methods of Fascism and Nazi aggression and brutality, and has seen in them the negation of all she stands for. World peace for her means Freedom and Democracy and the ending of the domination of one nation over another.

So India condemned aggression in Manchuria, Abyssinia, Czechoslovakia, and was deeply distressed at the events in Spain and the brutal Nazi invasion of Poland. India will therefore gladly throw in her resources for a new order of peace and freedom.

If this kind of peace is the objective, then the Allies War and Peace Aims must be clearly defined, and action to-day must conform to them. Not to do so or to hesitate is to demonstrate that there are no clear aims, and what is said vaguely is not meant seriously. It is to justify the apprehensions of all who have learnt from bitter experience that wars overwhelm ideals and result in imperialism, fighting for mastery and entrenching themselves.

IF this war is for Democracy and self-determination and against Nazi aggression, it cannot be for annexations, indemnities, or reparations, for keeping Colonial peoples in subjection and for maintaining the Imperialist system.

For this urgent reason Congress has invited the British Government to state its war and peace aims clearly, and particularly how these apply to the

Last month the 600 delegates of the All-India Congress Committee met to consider the British Government's attitude to a recent declaration by Congress, which said:

"The Congress Working Committee invites the British Government to declare unequivocally their war aims regarding democracy and imperialism and the establishment of a new world order, and how these aims will be applied to India now, and whether they include the elimination of imperialism and the treatment of India as a free nation whose policy is guided by her own people."

The Committee meets near Gandhi's home so that he may be consulted.

In this cable to the London News Chronicle, PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, former President of the All-India Congress Party, explains India's attitude to the war and her desire for a clear statement of our war and peace aims.

India, he says, will join in the fight to end Hitlerism, but before that

INDIA MUST BE FREE

Imperialist order and to India. India can take no part in defending Imperialism, but she will join in the struggle for freedom.

India's resources are vast, but even of greater value is her good will and her moral support for a worthy cause. This is no small offer that India makes, for it means the ending of a hundred years of hostility between India and England, a great turning point in world history and a real beginning of the new order we fight for.

ONLY a free and equal India can co-operate of her free will in this task. Till that vital change is made none of us have the power to make the people of India enthusiastic for a war which is not theirs. A popular war must have popular support, and the people must realise what it means to them. An imposed war will inevitably be resented and will rouse public feeling against it.

The whole background of generations of conflict and the people effective control of the struggle for freedom in India

must be borne in mind. Our present Constitution itself has been imposed upon us and has kept alive hostility. This cannot go by vague assurances and half-hearted measures which will fail of their purpose.

This historic opportunity must be seized by recognising India as a free nation with rights to draw up her Constitution and her Charter of Independence. Anything short of that will mean losing this opportunity and keeping alive the spirit of friction and hostility between India and England. It will mean that not only we in India but others will doubt the sincerity of the war and peace aims, and there will be a divergence between what is professed and what is done.

The first step must therefore be a declaration of India's full freedom. This has to be followed by its application now, in so far as possible, in order to give the people effective control of the governance of India and the

prosecution of war on India's behalf.

Then only is it possible to create the psychological conditions which can lead to popular support. Autocratic and ordinance rule will alienate public sympathy and lead to conflict.

India wants to forget the past of conflict, and stretch out her hand in comradeship. But she can do so only as a free nation on terms of equality. She must be convinced that the past is over and that we are all striving for a new order not only in Europe but in Asia and the world.

HER invitation to the British Government is on behalf of all those in the world who believe in Peace, Freedom and Democracy. It will be a tragedy for all of us if the deep significance of this gesture is not appreciated and a full response not made to it. Such response will hearten people all over the world, and will be a greater blow to Nazism than victory on the battlefield.

OUTPOSTS OF EMPIRE

By Captain P. K. Howard

MORE than one—or even two—can play at the present game of Power politics, and the anxiety of the Axis partners to seize every available strategic point has been countered by Britain's determination to strengthen its many islands and naval bases scattered in the Mediterranean and the Far East. These would play a vital part in the defence of the Empire.

That the British defence appropriations in these spheres have impressed Italy, in particular since she would be more likely to find herself up against their offensive strength, is evident in Press comment. Prominence has been given to the decision to strengthen the naval bases of Singapore, Trincomalee, and Aden, which is represented as being tantamount to the creation of "three new Gibraltar" in the Indian Ocean.

Because of the paramount strategic importance of the Mediterranean route to the Empire much is being done to make our position secure. Everybody knows the tremendous value of Malta to the British Empire, as a fortress guarding the Imperial route to the East, although Italy claims it as its "natural" possession, a not uncommon habit with regard to other people's things on the part of the Duce. He would find it somewhat difficult to appropriate, for since last September its defences have been tremendously increased; its air protection has been doubled; and the infantry defences are almost completed.

The other day the Governor stated: "I can say with complete confidence that Malta is safe, and equally confidently that in a very short time she will be so strong that attacking her would be an undertaking of the utmost danger."

Cyprus Comes Into Its Own

Lying in the eastern half of the Mediterranean is an island which has grown vastly in Imperial importance. This is Cyprus, which for some years was disparagingly dubbed the "Cinderella" of British colonies. With Alexandria it forms an indispensable link in our chain of bases to India and the East.

Not very far distant from it is the hub of the Axis air-naval strategy, the group of islands known as the Dodecanese, which the Italians are strongly fortifying, although up till a few years back they had been in Turkish hands for centuries, and the population is almost entirely Greek. Cyprus is being fortified, and it would be the base from which the Mediterranean Fleet and the Air Force would intercept Italian sallies from the

Dodecanese, these having the object of smashing the Suez route and troop movements from the East.

The next important stopping place on the route to India and Australia is Aden, which is sometimes known as the "Gibraltar of the East." Perhaps the most remarkable thing about this great fort is that it is built inside the crater of a volcano, and every Indian-bound vessel, King's ship, or cargo boat, tanker, tramp, or steamer liner, must pass its red-brown rocks on the way to Karachi, Colombo, or Bombay, and our possession of Aden, together with the ownership of the Suez Canal gives the Empire control of the shortest sea-route to the Far East. This also means that the Italians are fully aware of it, that in case of war they would be cut off from Abyssinia from the very first day of hostilities.

A Natural Stronghold

Aden is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and is really an outpost of the Indian Empire, of which it formed part until a couple of years back. It is a great naval coaling port, and one of the strategic establishments of the Royal Air Force. As mentioned although it has been already heavily fortified, and is practically impregnable, the Government are taking no chances, and it is being even more formidably defended.

Nature has done much for Aden, for it is surrounded by precipitous rocks forming an admirable natural defence, and it is extremely difficult to attack from the desert side. Enclosed by the sea on three sides, the Arabs and Turks did manage to penetrate the city, and they occupied it until 1914, when they were driven out again after a few days.

One historic town about which we are likely to hear more, for it is to be restored to something of its former importance, is Trincomalee, on the north-east coast of Ceylon. Its history goes back into the mists of antiquity, for it was one of the first "milit" settlements on the island. Trincomalee has one of the most magnificent harbours in the world, in which can swing the largest vessels afloat. It is acknowledged to be among the half-dozen finest natural harbours on the face of the globe,

and the town was at one time the headquarters of the "Admiral Commanding on the East Indian Station," and had a military garrison. Britain's decision to make it a great fort which will guard the route to the Far East will undoubtedly help to bring prosperity to the port.

Further east still we come to those fortresses, already in existence and some being built, which bar the way to Australia and the Pacific. The Commonwealth Government has come to the conclusion that at all costs no hostile Power must set foot on New Guinea, and so Port Moresby is being defended and cruisers and destroyers will use it as a base, while the Australian Royal Air Force will patrol the surrounding seas. The most vital port for the protection of the Commonwealth will be Port Darwin, which is being fortified, and this too will be a naval and Air Force base.

An Impregnable Outpost

Port Darwin will be closely linked to Singapore, the "crossroads of the East," and the Empire's impregnable outpost protecting the sea route from the Indian Ocean into the Pacific. Military authorities are convinced that Singapore could never be captured by assault from the sea.

Where, less than twelve years back, was a huge area of un reclaimed swamp and jungle, is now a great naval base, among its assets being a 50,000-ton floating dock and a graving dock capable of handling the largest battleship afloat. Not far off is the Royal Air Force base, which is nothing more than the insignificant fishing village of Seletar a few years ago. Something like £12,000,000 has been spent on making this enormous naval and Air Force base, really an island covering about 200 square miles.

Finally one comes to the most remote outpost of the Far East, Hongkong, one of the most important stations for the defence of the Pacific. Practically the whole of the navy of Britain, Japan, and the United States could swing in its capacious harbours, covering ten square miles.

Plans announced two years back involved the spending of £20,000,000 on the defences of the island. These are being kept secret, but they include the building of new forts, and a very large increase in the anti-aircraft defences. From the summit of the island a splendid military highway, 22 miles long, encircling Hongkong, can be traced. Along the cliffs are batteries of frowning guns.

Supreme War Council Meets In Paris

Important Decisions Reached Ready To Fight In Mediterranean

PARIS, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—It is officially announced that the Eighth Meeting of the Supreme War Council was held in Paris on April 22 and 23.

Britain was represented by Mr. Neville Chamberlain (Premier), Lord Halifax (Foreign Secretary), Mr. Winston Churchill (First Lord of the Admiralty), and Sir Samuel Hoare (Air Minister), accompanied by Sir Ronald Campbell (British Ambassador to France), Sir Alexander Cadogan (Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs), Sir Cyril Newall (Air Chief), Admiral Sir Dudley Pound (First Sea Lord) and General Sir Edmund Ironside (Chief of Imperial General Staff).

France was represented by M. Paul Reynaud (Premier), M. Daladier (Defence Minister), M. Cesar Campinchi (Navy Minister), and M. Laurent Eynac (Air Minister), accompanied by General Gamelin, Admiral Darlan, General Vuillemin, M. Corbin (French Ambassador to Britain) and General Koeltz.

Poland was represented by General Wladyslaw Sikorski (Premier) and M. August Zaleski (Foreign Minister). Norway was represented by M. Backe, the Norwegian Minister in Paris.

Now Decisions Reached
There was a general exchange of views on all political and military problems requiring the close attention of the Allied Governments at present in order to ensure due and timely fulfilment of the undertakings of the Allies and the common defence of their interests against any hostile action.

After having considered all questions relating to the general conduct of the war, the Council reached new decisions designed to guarantee effective co-operation in all circumstances of the Allies.

Poland's Determination
General Sikorski assured the Council of the determination with which the Polish Government, Army and people would continue to struggle with all their resources, which are at the moment in process of active re-organization and development.

The Council expressed great appreciation of the spirit inspiring these efforts and welcomed the effective contribution Poland is making to the common cause.

M. Reynaud, Mr. Chamberlain and General Sikorski invited M. Backe, the Norwegian Minister, to express to his Government their admiration for the heroic resistance to the invader by the people of Norway under the inspiring leadership of King Haakon.

M. Backe conveyed the thanks of his Government for the speed and effectiveness of the help given Norway by the Allied Governments.

Of Capital Importance
PARIS, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—The impression of authoritative circles here is that the wide exchange of views at the latest meetings of the Supreme War Council will play a role of capital importance in the conduct and development of the war. Reference in the communiqué to the fulfilment of the undertakings of the Allies and the common defence of their interests is interpreted here as clear evidence that Britain and France are vigilantly watching their interests in the Mediterranean, are ready to face any adverse action, and will on no account be taken by surprise. Importance is attached in the same circles to the presence of Norwegian representatives at the Council.

Narvik Not In Ruins

Consideration Shown By British Warships

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—Swedish seamen, who have just arrived from Narvik, have denied reports that the town is a mass of ruins, in an interview published in the "Afton Bladet."

They declare: "Only two or three houses at Narvik have been damaged. The British warships which bombarded the town went methodically to work, displaying every consideration for the civilian population."

No Civilians Killed
The seamen added that as far as they knew, not one civilian was killed during the bombardment. The British, they declare, have not actually been in the town. The nearest they have been was when a warship's boat approached the quay, but was forced to turn back under German machine-gun fire.

Nazi Flying Ace Killed

BERLIN, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—A well-known long distance flyer, Captain Alfred Henke, has been killed on a training flight.

Captain Henke is well-known for his non-stop flights from Berlin to New York and from New York to Berlin in 1938. He also made a record flight to Tokyo.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES



THE ONLY PHOTOGRAPH ever taken of H.M.S. Prince of Wales. She was launched by the Princess Royal on May 3, 1939, at the Cammell Laird yards at Birkenhead, and is one of five new battleships of 35,000 tons each which, according to Hector C. Bywater, the "News Chronicle" naval correspondent, are about to reinforce the British Navy.

The others are the King George V, the Duke of York, the Jellicoe and the Benty.

In addition, two super-battleships of 40,000 tons each, the Lion and the Temeraire, are about to join the Navy.

B.E.F. IN ACTION IN FOUR SECTORS

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—According to reports received here, British troops are in action in at least four sectors of Norway.

At some points to the north of Trondheim the British and Germans are reported to be within 200 yards of each other.

The reports add that the Germans momentarily hold command there as the Allies apparently lack anti-aircraft guns and fighter planes.

It is claimed that despite constant air raids no damage has been done to the British defence positions although the headquarters had to be moved twice.

The rapidity with which the German aircraft discovered the location of British Headquarters gives reason to suspect that a well-developed spying system is under way.

A correspondent of the "Afton Bladet" says that on Tuesday German planes attacked Narvik, Grong, and the Steinkjer area from early dawn until late evening.

No Mercy

Planes of every description bombed and machine-gunned every village throughout the region.

No collection of houses, however small, was spared.

Immediately one plane had dropped bombs and exhausted its machine-gun belts another relieved it.

Everything moving on roads or fields was attacked.

The population were terror stricken but had no place of refuge for the hills are impassable owing to the wetness of the snow.

Nevertheless, according to this correspondent, the casualties are few. One French soldier and one child were killed and ten persons were wounded.

German Report

LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—The official German news agency states that German reinforcements have arrived at the Bergen and Trondheim areas and claims that the enemy were defeated in a two-hour battle to the north of Trondheim.

At Narvik, the situation is essentially unchanged.

French supplies were brought to the German troops there.

"The British developed a certain activity in the neighbourhood of Narvik. British cruisers and destroyers fired aimlessly into Narvik. The Germans had no contact with the enemy as troops of the enemy landed at a considerable distance from Narvik."

The agency claims that enormous damage was done at Andalsnes and that "considerable losses were inflicted on the British landing troops" during attacks which lasted from early morning throughout the day.

Report Denied

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—LONDON, Apr. 24 (UP).—It is authoritatively stated that earlier reports that Canadian units were fighting in Norway are incorrect.

It is possible, says an official statement to-day, that some individual Canadians may be serving with the B.E.F. in Norway.

Herbert 'iggs 'is collum

thats a pretty nifty bit wot sir neville 'enderson is turnin art aburt little old 'tler aint it.

I bet 'e knows a ding or two wot 'e turnt 'ork abart an' I'm gorn ter wotch 'is collum pretty close becoss I got a idee 'es bin pinchin sun ov mi stuff

OLE ALF AN' ME KNOWS A FING OR TWO JUST LIKE SIR NEVILLE AN' WE 'AVE DESIDED TER MAKE SUM SENSASHUNAL DISCLOSERS. IN THIS ERE COLLUM WE WILL REVEEL FER THE FUST TIME THAT LITTLE OLE 'TTLER AINT A MAN—'ES A BLINKIN COMMITY A BLINKIN BAKERS DUZZEN THATS WHY THEY CALLS 'IM A FUROR

Alf an' me knows becoss we wunced 'ud jobs an' 'tlers dubbles it orl appened wen we was windin up the ole watch on ther rine wen the germins was doin the reel estate blinis.

We was 'avin sum nurliment in one of them beer putches (germin fer pub) wen a big fat heiny cums up an' sez 'germin' (germin fer gerblimey) an' 'e plunks 'iself darn an' starts hollerin fer beer.

tork abart the germins scuttlin things you order see that bloke scuttlin mugs ov beer. an' 'e kep sayin mine furor mine camp mine got and alf an' me kep sayin mines a pint an' ther inst' an' I reckerd wos bein pushed outler the putch an' upped darn the clink by a blinkin copper wiv seaboots on

In ther clink there wos sum uvver blokes wiv seaboots on an they all pokes us aburt and wun of em sez 'you was befo got ser nurliment face 'tler' an' then we was unped ort to barricks an they takes our towls orl an' we goes ter 'ave sum shuteye in a blinkin grate room wiv a lot ov uvver beds

necks mornin we wakes up feelin 'e we was filled up wiv a lotta dirty spunges an' 'ermines we see a lot ov uvver blokes orl stillin up strile in bed warin pink niteshirts an orl gibberin like them munkees in the tarsan pickures

corlovaduck alf an' me as seen dubble a few times but this beat the blinkin bards there wos 11 of 'em wiv little charley chaplin niteshirts the bits of 'air danglin just like adof.

I looked at alf an' 'e looked at me an' we soon tumbled ter the idee. we 'ad been fixed up ter look like a furor wile we was drivin the pigs 'ome. we 'ud pink niteshirts on tool we got torkin ter the uvver blokes wot sed it was a cushy number an' alf an' me desides ter give it a go.

there wos the economic 'tler, the perititil 'tler, the military 'tler, the navy 'tler, the airforce 'tler, the propergander 'tler, the arts 'tler, the makekie 'tler, the appy 'tler, and the rationally 'tler an' the tubby bloke wot we met in the putch was the chief of the OHDC wiv meens offshul 'tler dubble ketcher. 'e cums in and tells alf an me we 'as ter like the pilce ov a cuppel of dubbles wots missin

an' we soon finds art alf as ter be the soshul 'tler an' 'as ter be the assassenashun 'tler wiv 'is dubbles wiv keeps on bein mistn—eiver by blonides or beer putches.

lummie alf an' me soon fixes the ole canoodle. we kids 'em along we likes the idee gets sum 'tler close wot inter orl 'tlers 'tlin' (the chofer fort 'e wos seel' fings) an' we drives over the blinkin border again 'hell selg yew agine' honest mister edit' I aint spinnin a yarn. arsk alf.

HERBERT IGGIS.

Nazis Try To Sow Mines

Raiders Beaten Off From East Coast

LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—The German Air Force has now returned to its first love of sowing mines in the North Sea shipping lanes and attacks on defenceless fishing boats.

On Monday night, there were raids off the east coast.

One Nazi plane was caught in the direct beams of a searchlight, and when anti-aircraft batteries opened fire, it made off for the sea, chased by fighter planes.

No Warning Needed
No air raid warnings were sounded and no bombs were dropped on land.

Two Swedish ships were attacked by Nazi planes on Monday in their own territorial waters. They were machine-gunned despite the fact that their national colours were well displayed, as was the case with the Dutch trawler, Erin, the day before.

SWEDEN UPSETS GOEBBELS

BERLIN, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—The free Swedish Press has again caused the spleen of Dr. Goebbels owing to its comments on Nazi war methods. "The 'Svenska Dagbladet' is said to have recently stated that Nazi airmen machine-gunned women and children as they fled across the fields near Trondheim.

The Nazi controlled Press and Radio are now threatening Sweden with punishment unless she stops this atrocity propaganda.

Hasselt, declared that no question of Canadian or American policy was involved in the visit.

"President Roosevelt and Mr. Mackenzie King are very old friends," Mr. Hobart said.

Mr. Mackenzie King refused to be interviewed.

THREAT TO TRONDHEIM

Allied Forces Still Closing In

LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—The Allied forces which are closing in on Trondheim are reported to be making good progress.

There is nothing official yet to indicate whether or not the War Office had Trondheim or other areas in mind when it issued a communiqué on Monday night stating that the Allied troops were meeting with considerable success in the face of great difficulties.

For some time to come official news of the British Expeditionary Force is likely to be on equally general terms.

Armies Said Face To Face
However, there are a mass of unofficial reports about Trondheim stating that north of the city the Allies are far down the railway from Namsos.

One report even says that they are now facing entrenched German troops at Levanger, which is only 35 miles from Trondheim.

The Allied progress has been indicated by the number of railway stations bombed by the Germans.

Only One Casualty
LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—Only one French soldier is reported to have been killed by the heavy German air bombardment which has ruined Namsos.

The main body of Allied troops was by this time well inland.

British troop trains, it is reported, have reached several points about 30 to 40 miles south of Trondheim.

It must be emphasised, however, that nearly all these frontier reports still await official confirmation.

AIRDROMES BOMBED

Reckless Daring By British Planes

LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—It is authoritatively learned that air force attacks were made on Fornebu and Kjeller aerodromes early this morning.

Fornebu air base was recently completed as a civil aerodrome.

High explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped on both aerodromes and a large fire was left blazing opposite the hangars and buildings at Fornebu.

Severe Opposition
The bombers which heavily bombed Aulberg aerodrome for the third successive time last night were met with the most severe opposition yet encountered from the ground defences at this aerodrome.

The gun batteries had obviously been reinforced since the previous night and they opened intense fire concentrating over the target area as each aircraft attacked.

One Machine Hit
One British machine was hit by a small shell which damaged one of the engines. However, the machine was able to complete the attack and return safely to its base.

Despite opposition all the attacks were pressed home and a large number of bombs were seen to burst on the aerodrome surface and runways.

Nazi Barter With Rumania

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—BUCHAREST, Apr. 24 (Dome).—Germany will barter arms and ammunition for her quota of Rumanian oil under the new trade agreement, which was announced to-day.

The new agreement, according to previous messages, fell far short of Hitler's original demands.

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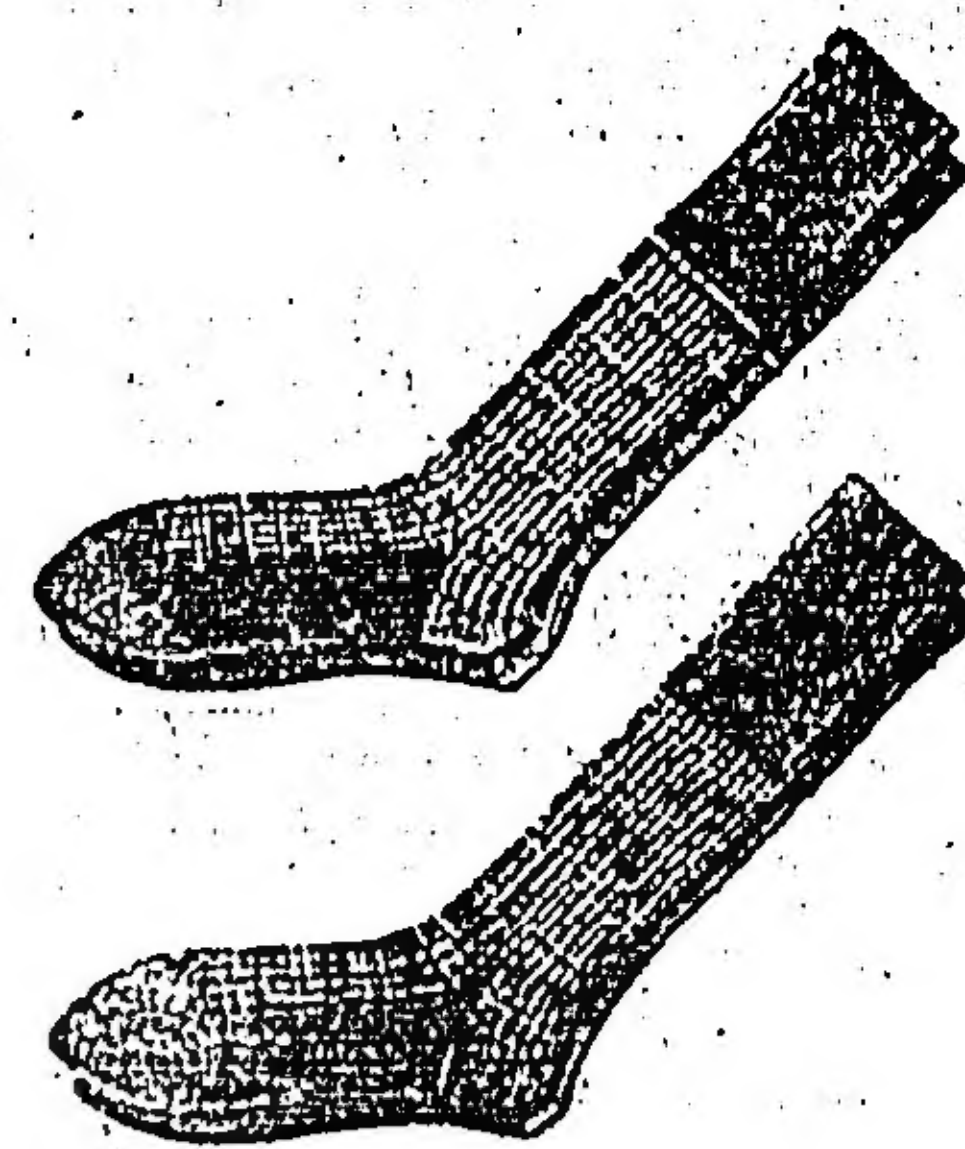
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BRITAIN'S MAMMOTH "WIN THE WAR" BUDGET: £1,234,000,000 IN TAXES

SIR JOHN SIMON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, PRESENTED HIS SECOND WAR-TIME BUDGET IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST NIGHT.

HE ANNOUNCED STAGGERING INCREASES IN DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAXATION. HE IS MAKING FRESH DEMANDS ON ALMOST EVERY SOURCE OF REVENUE FROM HIGHER INCOME TAX, INCREASED SURTAX AND WHAT HE CALLS A NEW "PURCHASE TAX"; TO ADDITIONAL TAXATION ON BEER, SPIRITS AND TOBACCO, AS WELL AS INCREASED CHARGES ON POSTAL, TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH RATES.

THE NEW TAXES IN BRIEF

IN BRIEF, BRITAIN FACES THE FOLLOWING NEW TAXATION TO HELP FINANCE THE PRESENT WAR:

Standard income tax rate increased from 7/- to 7/6d in the £.

Surtax on incomes of £1,500 instead of the previous minimum of £2,000.

One penny a pint increase duty on beer.

One and ninepence increased duty on whiskey, which will make a bottle of whiskey cost 16/- retail price.

Tobacco duties increased by 4/- per pound, equivalent to 3d an ounce, with proportionate increases on cigars.

Excise duties on matches to be doubled, making a box of 50 matches retail at 1½d instead of 1d as at present.

Inland postal rates to be increased from 1½d for two ounces to 2½d. Postcards from 1d to 1½d.

Printed papers to be increased by ½d a packet. Newspapers by ½d.

Foreign postal rates for letters increased from 2½d to 3d and for postcards from 1½d to 2d.

No increase in air mail charges.

Inland telephone increase of 15 per cent. as from May 1 for trunk calls, as from July 1 for rentals and miscellaneous charges.

A Purchase Tax in the form of a percentage on the price which will be paid at the stage when the wholesaler is selling to the retailer. Sir John Simon says that the one great advantage in applying the surtax at this point is that it makes it secure that there shall be no purchase tax imposed in respect of goods for export.

SEEKS £1,234,000,000 REVENUE

The Chancellor said that he was seeking to obtain from revenue a total of £1,234,000,000 which was the largest figure ever drawn from taxation in a single year in the history of British finance.

He said this was absolutely necessary because they had to contemplate an expenditure of at least £850,000,000 more than the preceding year.

LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuters).—Continuing his Budget speech, Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, then dealt with the question of how much would be provided by the continuation of the existing taxes at the existing level.

The yield of death duties was estimated at £85,000,000, and stamp duties at £19,000,000. National Defence contributions and the Excess Profits tax, which are alternatives, were estimated to yield £70,000,000.

If there were no Excess Profits tax, they could look for a yield of £28,000,000 from National Defence contributions.

Inland Revenue duties on the existing basis were estimated to yield £699,000,000—an excess of £75,000,000 over what it was last year.

As regards Customs and Excise which produced £400,000,000 in 1939-40, it is estimated on last year's basis to produce this year £420,000,000.

For motor vehicle duties, he estimated revenue at £35,000,000.

To Absorb Post Office Revenue Sir John then dealt with Post Office revenue and disclosed that it had been decided to take the Post Office revenue into the Exchequer.

The machinery operating in the Excess Profits tax was being made more efficient, but it must not be imagined that the changes involved constituted merely a list of concessions to tax-payers. They did not. There would be consideration for concerns belonging to depressed industries.

In view of the war conditions, they must postpone the general revaluation of properties for assessment for income tax which otherwise should have been made this year.

Customs Preference Sir John also proposed an amendment of the legislation to deal with certain forms of estate duty avoidance.

In regard to Customs and Excise, Sir John proposed to introduce legislation on two points: (1) To assist export trade by improving the conditions on which drawback was payable on exported goods which had been subject, on importation, to key industries' duties; (2) The proposal would relate to a margin of preference on Empire sugar, the stability of which was related to the operation of the International Sugar Agreement of 1937.

The object of the legislation would be to make it clear that the present preference would continue to the end of August, 1942, the period originally contemplated under the Agreement.

It was, however, necessary to impose additional taxes to increase the total of £1,234,000,000 of revenue which would be produced if they confined themselves to the provisions enforced last year.

Direct and Indirect Taxation Sir John said he must, therefore, look both to direct and indirect taxation.

Sir John continued: "In the field of direct taxation, I must first introduce operation proposals for increasing the standard rates and reducing allowances, which I indicated in advance last September.

"I then said that we should not limit our view to six months alone. Accordingly I propose, in the

Britain's Revenue and Expenditure Since 1913

The income and expenditure of Great Britain for the years since the beginning of the Great War have varied as follows:

	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
1913-14	£198,243,000	£197,493,000	+ £750,000
1914-15	226,094,000	560,474,000	- 333,779,000
1915-16	336,767,000	1,559,158,000	- 1,222,392,000
1916-17	573,428,000	2,108,113,000	- 1,624,685,000
1917-18	767,535,000	2,686,221,000	- 1,918,686,000
1918-19	889,021,000	2,579,301,000	- 1,690,280,000
1919-20	1,339,571,000	1,665,773,000	- 326,202,000
1920-21	1,425,985,000	1,195,428,000	+ 230,557,000
1921-22	1,124,880,000	1,079,187,000	+ 45,693,000
1922-23	914,012,000	812,497,000	+ 101,515,000
1923-24	775,894,975	799,179,046	- 23,276,000
1924-25	752,920,000	740,979,000	+ 2,941,000
1925-26	875,718,000	847,024,000	+ 28,694,000
1926-27	930,835,000	945,049,000	- 12,714,000
1927-28	942,660,000	948,444,000	- 5,784,000
1928-29	995,000,000	1,033,000,000	- 38,000,000
1929-30	1,234,000,000	2,666,000,000	- 1,432,000,000

Increases in other duties such as on cigars.

This increase following the two increases last year was severe but in the existing financial circumstances there was no escape from this addition.

The increased yield from the extra tobacco duty, he estimated at £23,000,000 for a full year and £21,000,000 for this year.

With regard to matches it was proposed to double the excise duties and make corresponding additions to customs duties.

A box of fifty matches now costing a penny would cost 1½d.

These proposals, which would take effect from April 29, would produce this year rather more than £3,500,000 and in a full year £4,000,000.

There would be countervailing increases in duties on mechanical lighters.

Increased Postal Charges Regarding the post office charge the general scheme was to increase certain initial postal charges but to leave all charges for excess weight untouched.

The initial rates for Inland Post would be increased as follows:

For letters to two ounces from 1½d to 2½d.

For postcards from 1d to 1½d.

For printed papers by ½d. per packet.

There would be similar increases for letters and postcards in the Imperial Post except that the present rates would be retained for correspondence with the forces overseas.

The rates for Foreign Post will increase as follows:

For letters from 1½d. to 2d.

For postcards from 1d. to 1½d.

Neither the Imperial nor Foreign Post were any increases proposed for other classes of mail in view of the importance of those services to the export trade.

No Air Mail Increases. There would be no increased charges in air mail.

It was also proposed to make some changes in postage charge on postal orders.

All these postal changes would produce this year £10,400,000 and in a full year would produce £11,400,000.

Inland telephone service there would be a general increase of 15 per cent. on all charges to subscribers with exchange facilities and to users of telephones with coin boxes.

This was to take effect from May 1 in the case of trunk calls and all calls from public call offices and from July 1 in the case of rentals and miscellaneous charges.

ZURICH AS FINANCIAL CAPITAL

Safest Place In War-Torn Europe

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

NEW YORK, April 24 (UP).

There is much mention in Wall Street of Zurich becoming the war-time financial capital of Europe.

The Swiss banking and financial city is regarded as Europe's safest haven for tangible capital and property which can be easily moved in times of war.

Wall Street is critical of the official restrictions which prevent the London and Paris stock exchanges from truly reflecting supply and demand.

Amsterdam maintains a free market for stocks and bonds, but the grain markets have practically disappeared as a result of restrictions imposed by The Hague.

A transfer to a government controlled Bourse at Zurich, supplemented by similar markets at Basle and Geneva, is possible if Holland becomes involved in the war.

applied to be determined by a resolution made in the House of Commons.

£101,000,000 Yield

The yield of extra taxation in the current year, he said, would total £101,000,000.

To that must be added £1,113,000,000 as revenue from taxation on last year's basis.

It was thus estimated that the total contribution from revenue was £1,234,000,000.

If preliminary arrangements were carried through, he hoped to get something from the purchase tax before the end of the year.

£1,433,000,000 Deficit

The central question of the Budget, more important than taxes was how the remaining amount of £1,433,000,000 was to be provided.

He was opposed to a suggestion put forward for compulsory deduction from incomes and he advised the House to rely on the result that could be obtained by stimulating to the utmost the response to their existing methods of borrowing.

That amount would and must be found and they must foster and improve conditions in which the flow of voluntary contributions to the Government might be stimulated and inflation avoided.

Whatever measures would help to restrict the misuse of spending power and especially the misuse of increasing spending power were of vital importance.

Food Price Control

It had been their policy to secure the price of essential foodstuffs in rationed quantities even though this involved considerable cost to the Exchequer.

They were now spending £80,000,000 a year to cheapen prices in certain essential foodstuffs.

Control has been taken over of a variety of industries and the control of foreign exchange.

Dealing with the excess profits tax, Sir John said that the profits loss a great deal of their value if they were distributed freely as dividends.

Limitation Of Dividends

"They will be very useful if they are available to assist industries and to repair industry in the difficult period which will follow at the end of the war. But they are of less value if used for increased distribution into the hands of shareholders who might be tempted to devote a good deal to them for the purpose of consumption.

"I propose, accordingly, to provide for the limitation of dividends by public companies. The legislation propose that a public company should not distribute a greater dividend on ordinary shares than was distributed on any of its three pre-war years.

"The minimum rate on dividends would be allowed in the case of companies which in the recent past have not been able to pay dividends.

"In order to make the plan watertight he proposed to prohibit the issue of bonus shares during the war, save in cases where entirely exceptional grounds existed such as that of two companies amalgamating.

Seeks £1,234,000,000 Revenue

Concluding, Sir John emphasized that the total of £1,234,000,000 which he was seeking to get from revenue this year was the largest figure ever drawn from taxation in 12 months in the history of British finance, and yet it was inevitable, when the total expenditure mounted at the pace set by modern warfare, that taxes should entirely keep in step with it.

We were bound this year, according to his calculations, to contemplate an expenditure of at least £850,000,000 more than the preceding year.

He was drawing £188,000,000 more from taxation.

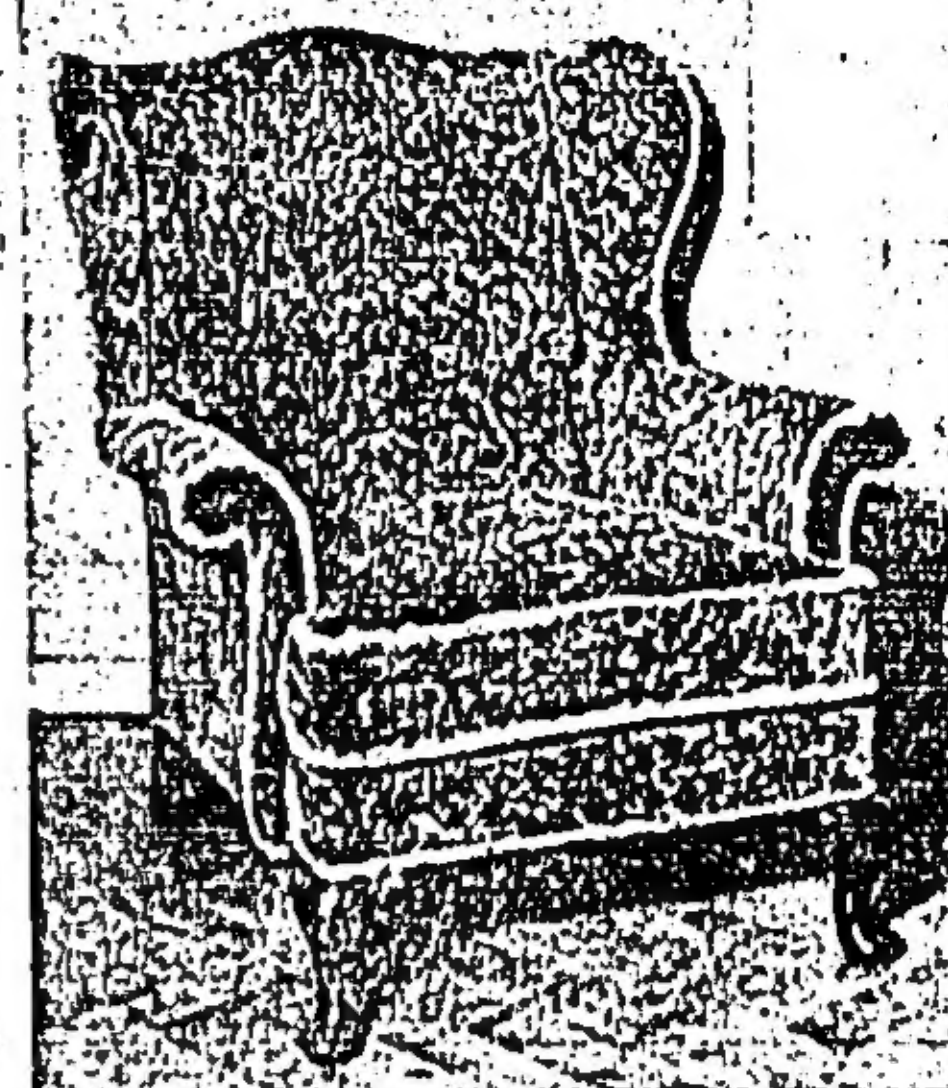
Must Increase Savings

What was the conclusion? The saving and lending of savings to the State must be proportionately increased.

"It is an essential part of our war purpose that this should be achieved. Provided that the persistence of our people in supporting the present loans and the resolution of our people in paying the Government taxes is maintained, we have nothing to fear. Our financial front will hold as firmly as any other front in the fight for victory." (Cheers).

"Subsequent legislation will provide for the date and imposition of the tax and the rate at which it will be

... they can't come, thank goodness!



Your favourite chair will not be usurped by your neighbour's wife. Your party smile will not comfort your well-washed face. You will put on your slippers and you will gnaw your chicken bone. After dinner you will settle down in your Parker-Knoll and think of all the letters you should be writing, and all

the nonsense you might have been talking if your neighbour's wife had not caught cold ... That chair has ruined your social career—so what?

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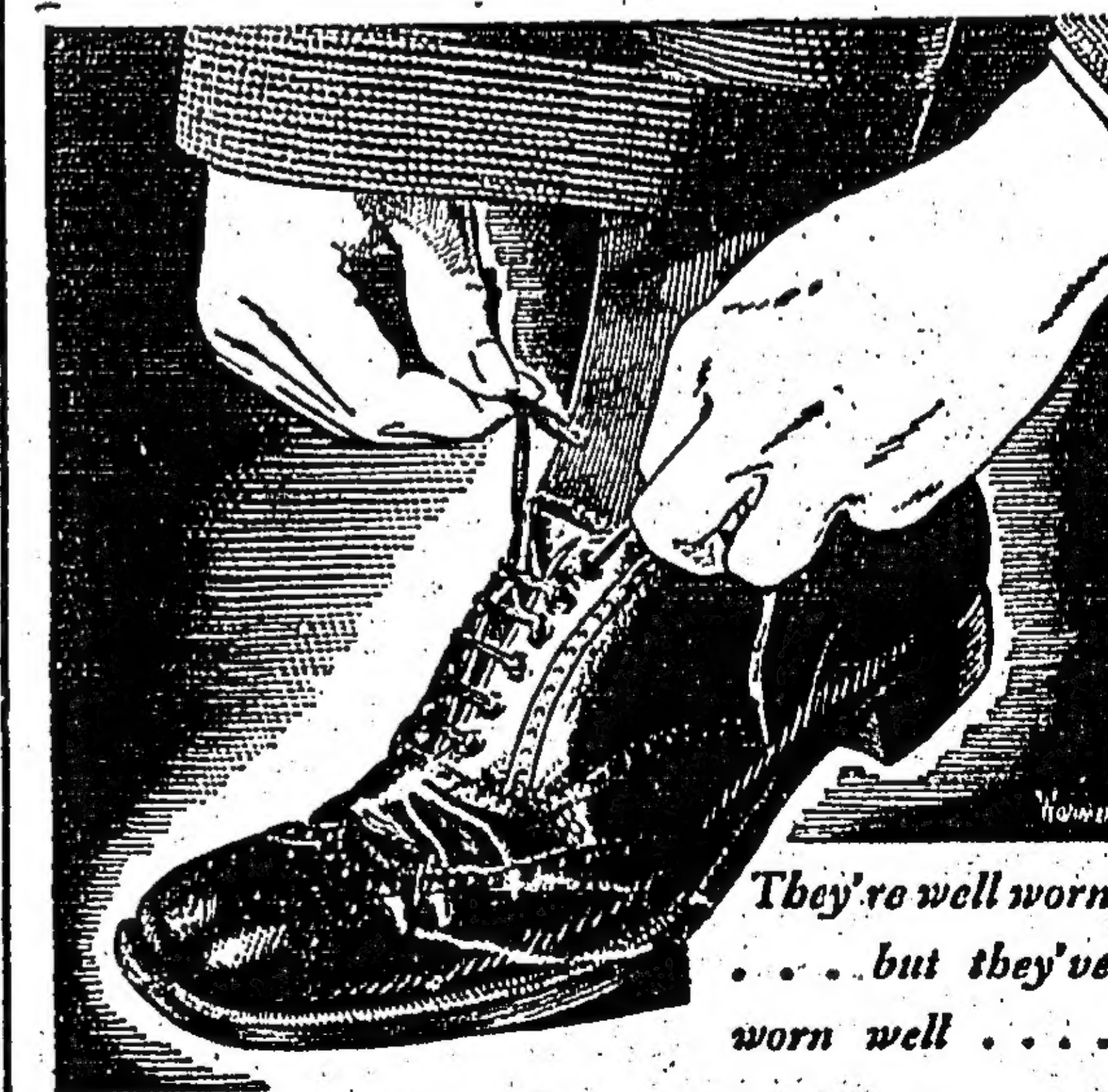
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N.B. This film will not be shown anywhere in the Colony for a period of at least Six Months.



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AND
ESSEX**

OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND
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AT ROADSHOW PRICES

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Picture
MAE WEST & W. C. FIELDS in
"MY LITTLE CHICKADEE"



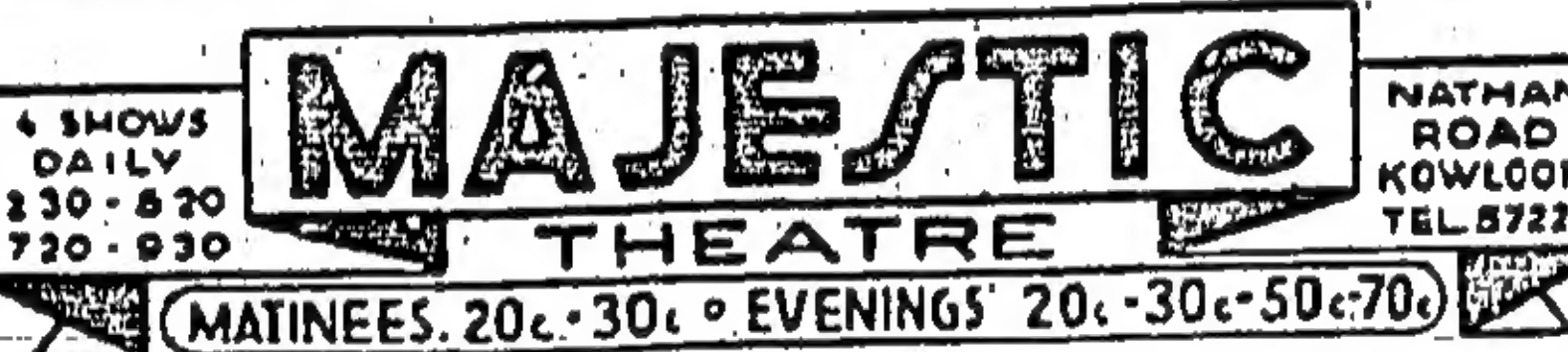
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MARGARET SULLAVAN - JOHN BOLES

in "ONLY YESTERDAY"

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MGM Picture
Norma Shearer - Fredric March
"Barretts of Wimpole Street"



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Mutiny of the Murderers on the Isle That Men Forgot!
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HELEN VINSON in "King of the Damned"
A Gaumont-British Production

Dine, Wine & Dance
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STEAMER MINED

Two Killed: 2 Missing
From Lolworth

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, April 24 (UP).—

The 1,989-ton British steamer Lolworth struck a mine in the Channel off the south-east coast of England yesterday.

The vessel quickly sank. Two members of the crew are missing. The survivors were rescued by two lifeboats from a south-east coast port, which went to their rescue.

The Chief Engineer and Second Mate of the Lolworth were killed and eight other members of the crew were injured.

It is recalled that German planes are believed to have re-mined the south-east coast on Saturday night.

A DNB broadcast from Berlin claims that German bombers scored a direct hit on a British destroyer in Namsos Fjord yesterday.

Another Nazi broadcast claims that German planes attacked and hit two British transports last Tuesday.

LATE NEWS

WHY IT COSTS MORE TO LIVE

Wholesale prices for the first quarter of 1940 were the highest ever recorded by the Statistical Office of the Imports and Exports Department.

The prices of all lines have increased heavily since the beginning of the year, the statistics indicate.

The average price of foodstuffs during the first quarter of last year was \$1.21. The same quantities cost \$1.59 in the first quarter of 1940.

Textiles which cost \$1 in the first quarter of last year cost \$1.31 in the similar period this year.

The commodities which formed the subject of the department's record include: beans, beef, salt fish, fresh fruits, lard, condensed milk, mutton, onions, pork, potatoes, poultry, rice, sugar and dried vegetables. The only decrease registered, was for potatoes.

Since 1920, the price of beef has trebled and the price of salt fish has more than doubled. Increases of over 50 per cent. have been recorded in the prices of beans, eggs, condensed milk, onions, mutton, pork poultry and rice.

The price of firewood has more than doubled since 1937, and now costs \$1.81 as compared with \$1.46 last year.

The price of coal has almost doubled in the last twelve months, and is now higher than at any time since records were kept by the Department.

The wholesale price of petrol has also doubled in the past twelve months.

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BRITAIN NOT SO DEGENERATE

Warm Defence Of The Empire
By Budapest Paper

LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—In Budapest, the "Magyar Nemzet," discussing the anti-British propaganda that Britain is degenerate and will go the way of Rome and Byzantium, seeks to prove that objectively Britain has always fought for her own aims and ideals with her own methods and means.

"A people may be good fighters without being professional militarists," says the paper. A long-distance runner may be an equally good athlete as a sprinter.

Only Partial Success
In the "New York Herald-Tribune," Walter Lippman, the famous columnist, points out that the hold-up for Hitler in Scandinavia has caused a "change in the diplomatic weather" to Hitler's disadvantage in the European capitals.

It is now clear that Hitler's stroke in Scandinavia is a partial but by no means complete success. He is not to have Norway without fighting for it. He has suffered irreparable losses in his Navy, a circumstance which is bound to impress the Italian and Japanese navies.

The British Navy, which in theory could be given a knock-out blow at Scapa Flow because Norway is so near, has actually gone over to Norway, still nearer to the German air force, and is landing an army in Norway.

Hitler Risking All
The New York "Atlanta Constitution" says: "It is the consensus of opinion that the rapid acceleration of the American production of fighting planes has forced Hitler to abandon his plans for the long war of attrition, which he believed he could eventually win, and to risk all on such a daring exploit as the invasion of Norway. And there can be no doubt that by thus opening up a new arena of conflict Hitler gave to the British and French navies and armies the best opportunity they have yet had to strike against Germany."

The military correspondent of the Brussels "Soleil" says: "There is one blockade which has completely failed, namely the German blockade of Britain. Despite strenuous efforts with various arms, the tonnage destroyed is so insignificant that the threat has completely disappeared."

The relative inaction of German submarines during the Norwegian crisis proves that their flotillas have suffered heavy losses which have not been made good.

Nazi Fleet Decimated
In Bern, the "Gazette de Lausanne" says: "Hitler's Norwegian adventure has suddenly transformed the Germans' favourable situation."

Without appreciable loss, the British Fleet has decimated its adversary. By occupying Denmark and Norway, the Reich has closed neutral territorial waters of which she was the sole beneficiary. The gravest consequence was the liberation of the Franco-British Fleet to intervene wherever necessary.

By their own action, the Germans have turned a really advantageous and strategic situation to their own detriment.

SAAR DISTRICT BAN DECLARED
LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—The Saar district, the Rhineland and the western part of the province of Baden were declared banned districts in an announcement on the German wireless to-night.

Nobody will be allowed to enter these districts without special military permission, which will be granted only in the most urgent cases.

MORE JAPANESE BOMBINGS
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

CHUNGKING, Apr. 23 (UP).—Japanese bombers continued their raids on Szechuan cities yesterday, concentrating their attention mainly on Suifu, 140 miles south-west of Chungking.

The Japanese planes avoided Chungking, and no air raid alarm was sounded in the war-time capital. Details of the damage in Suifu are not yet available.

GEN. SIKORSKI TO VISIT LONDON
LONDON, Apr. 23 (Reuter).—"Reuters" diplomatic correspondent learns that General Wladyslaw Sikorski, the Polish Prime Minister, is expected shortly in London on an unofficial visit.

It is understood that General Sikorski will meet high-ranking officers of the R.A.F. to discuss means for furthering the co-operation of the British and Polish Air Forces.



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Starring RONALD COLMAN

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Navrati No. 2 (Turkish)	\$5.00	" " " 50
Navrati No. 3 (Turkish)	\$4.50	" " " 50
Azarah (Egyptian)	\$4.50	" " " 50
Black Russian Gold	\$4.50	" " " 50
Sobranie Virginia No. 40	\$3.00	" " " 50
Weinberg Special No. 10	\$3.50	" " " 50
Weinberg Special No. 20	\$3.00	" " " 50

PIPE TOBACCO:

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Virginia No. 10	\$1.10	\$2.00	\$3.85
Spun Tobacco			



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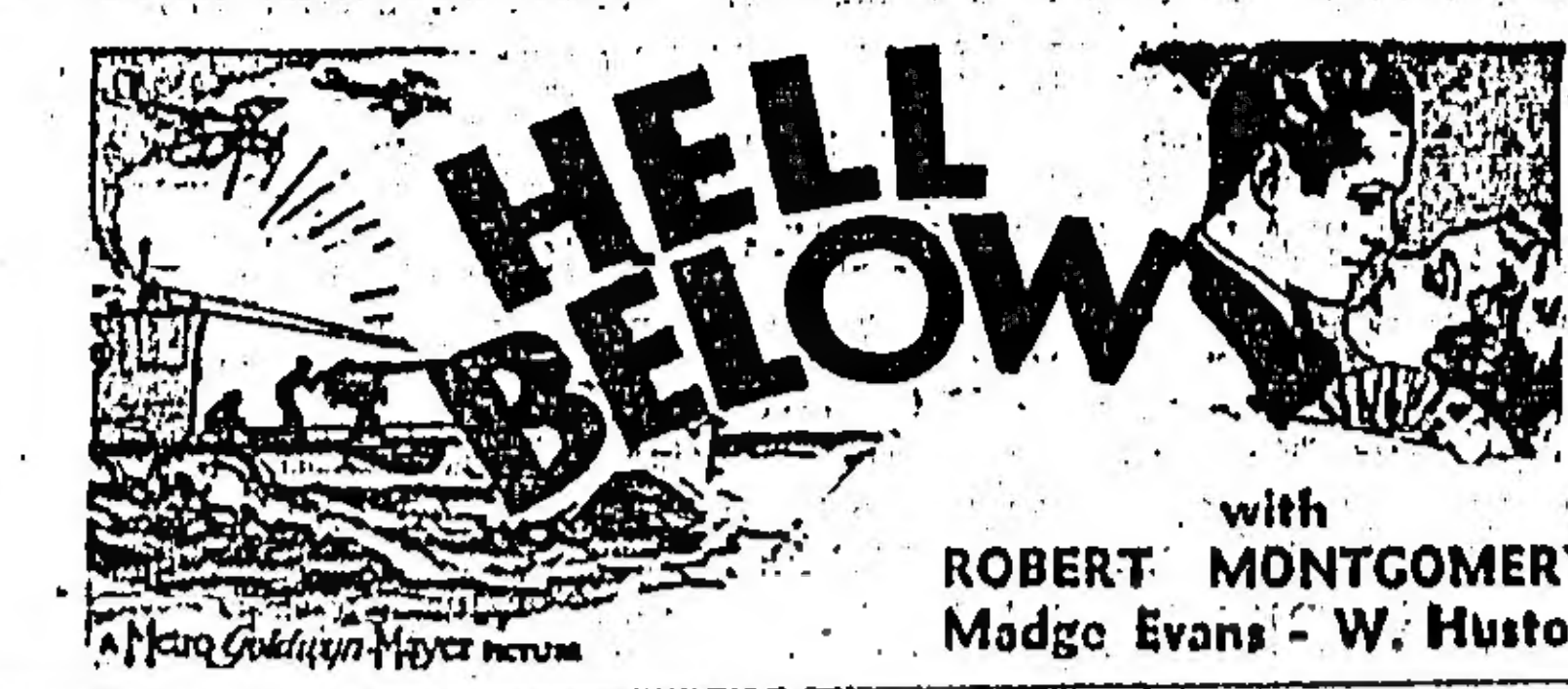
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